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1 March 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 396

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD RECESSION AFFECTS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW311952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, January 31 (XINHUA)--The current recession of the world economy has affected many developing countries in a number of ways, said a recent U.N. report. The report illustrated this adverse impact with the following facts and figures: The average annual rate of economic growth in developing countries fell from around 5.5 percent during the 1970's to around 2.2 percent during 1980-1982.

The growth of exports of the energy-importing developing countries slowed considerably during 1981-1982. In 1982 these countries experienced the fourth consecutive year of deterioration in their terms of trade which fell by an estimated 18 percent between 1978 and 1982.

The total interest payments on foreign debt by the energy-importing developing countries rose sharply from 13 percent of their total foreign exchange earnings in 1978 to around 28 percent in 1981.

Most of the less developed countries depend on a limited number of primary commodities for the bulk of their export earnings. The recent stagnation in international demand for their exports and the fall in export prices have eroded the real incomes of significant sections of the population in many of the low-income primary commodities producing countries.

In sum, the falling prices of exports, rising prices of imports, decline in output and employment and inflationary pressure have combined to reduce the real incomes of large sections of the population in many developing countries.

The U.N. report indicated that the above-mentioned phenomena were caused by the economic recession in the developed countries which were adopting protectionist measures in international trade, lowering the prices of primary commodities from the developing countries, raising the prices of their industrial commodities, and heightening their interest rates.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAO NOTES 'SCANDAL OF HUNGER' IN THIRD WORLD

OW011009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, January 31 (XINHUA)--The food-supply situation in many Third World countries continued to deteriorate in the past year despite a slight increase in world grain production, a press release issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) said today.

In view of this, FAO director-general Edouard Saouma warned of "progressive impoverishment of the already poor Third World" and called for new initiatives to end the "scandal of hunger" at a recent FAO Council Session.

A year-end FAO statistics and forecast showed that for the 1981-82 crop year, the total world grain production reached 1.537 billion tons, up 67 million (four percent) from the previous year and well above the rate of population growth.

The overall improvement in world food security, however, was not shared by all. Taking 69 countries with a priority for food aid as a group, per capita grain production fell by three percent as a result of sharp production falls in 33 of those countries which account for about half of the group's population. Of the 33, production declined 7 percent for those countries in the Far East, 9 percent for those in Africa, and 15 percent for those in the Near East and Latin America.

It is predicted that grain import needs of the food aid priority countries in 1982-83 will rise 14 percent to 42 million tons over the previous crop year, according to a preliminary forecast.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC TO LIMIT FARM TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

OW271854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Brussels, January 27 (XINHUA)--The European Community today warned that the U.S. sale of one million tons of wheat flour to Egypt threatens to escalate the dispute over grain exports between the two.

An EEC spokesman told a news conference here that the European Commission has decided to respond by limiting the scope of its farm trade with the United States. EEC sources said that the community leaves the possibility open to lodge a formal complaint against the United States at the Geneva-based GATT organization if the row over grain exports heats up.

The U.S. move is likely to edge the EEC out of its most important foreign market, as Egypt, which absorbs an estimated 1.5 million tons of wheat flour every year, imported over one million tons from the EEC in 1981.

The European Commission response came amidst strong protests from EEC member states, particularly France which accounts for the bulk (about 700,000 tons annually) of the EEC flour exports to Egypt.

Urging retaliation, French Minister for European Affairs Andre Chandernagor told a meeting of EEC foreign ministers on January 25: "We cannot let the U.S. move go unchallenged."

In recrimination, the Reagan administration said that the EEC has been using farm export subsidies to push U.S. farmers out of their traditional markets.

In his statement today, the EEC Commission spokesman said the EEC has renewed its proposal for a meeting between the U.S., the EEC, Canada, Australia and Argentina--the five major wheat producers--to prevent further disputes.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN VILLAGERS TELL OF SOVIET MASSACRE

OW290116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, January 28 (XINHUA)--Soviet soldiers surrounded an Afghan village with tanks in September 1980, and massacred 105 of its inhabitants including 12 children, eyewitnesses of the atrocity told a press conference here. The story, told by three weeping former residents of the village, was carried in today's NEW YORK TIMES. The three are now in the United States to testify to Soviet atrocities and to enlist support for Afghan freedom fighters.

Mr. Mohammed, one of the three, said at 6 a.m. on September 13, 1980, Soviet soldiers surrounded Pad-kahwab-e-shana, a village in the Loger Valley 40 miles south of Kabul, with tanks. One hour later, helicopters and jets flew over to keep anybody from fleeing.

A total of 105 village residents, all males but including children as young as 6 years, had hidden in an underground irrigation channel near the village square, most of them in fear of being taken into the government army, he said.

The Soviet soldiers discovered the villagers and demanded they come out. When nobody did, the soldiers brought over a gasoline tanker and, poured "what to me smelled exactly like gasoline" into vertical well shafts that led into the canal. Then they poured in a kind of yellowish-white liquid. After that, the soldiers went down and poured a white powder into the water. Finally, the Soviet soldiers fired incendiary bullets into the channel, causing an "incredible explosion" and setting the channel afire.

The soldiers remained in the village for several hours. "Then, at 3 o'clock," Mr. Mohammed said, "they burst into applause; they clapped and they gathered their things and just left."

Mr. Mohammed, weeping, said that at that point, all the people of the village rushed to the canal crying "My father is in there" or "My child is in there" or "My brother is in there," and they started rushing down to see who could be still left alive.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TANZANIAN, ZIMBABWEAN LEADERS ON 19TH OAU SUMMIT

OW290735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 28 (XINHUA)--Tanzania and Zimbabwe have pledged to redouble their efforts to bring about the twice-aborted 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity. The pledge was contained in a joint communique issued here this evening at the end of a five-day visit to Tanzania by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The communique says that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Mugabe underlined the need for the continued existence of the OAU as a vital continental body. They believed that despite its weaknesses, the OAU remained the sole voice of Africa and, through it, Africa's presence is felt.

New initiatives have been taken by Tanzania, Zimbabwe and some other African countries to enable the 19th OAU summit to take place this year. Meanwhile, a commission, formed by 12 member states after the failure of the second attempt to bring about the Tripoli summit and under the chairmanship of Kenya, has been entrusted with the task of finding solutions to the problems besetting the 20-year-old body.

According to Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister al-Shafi, who recently visited Tanzania and Zimbabwe in his six-nation African tour, the new moves include the change of the venue of the summit from Tripoli to Addis Ababa of Ethiopia.

However, the questions of West Sahara participation and Chadian representation are still there. Brahim Hakim, the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic foreign minister, declared during his recent visit to Tanzania that his republic would attend any forthcoming OAU meeting.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UGANDA TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF ASIANS' PROPERTIES

OW020404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Kampala, February 1 (XINHUA)--Uganda plans to solve within the year the problem of the Asians' properties forcibly taken in 1972 by the former dictator Idi Amin's regime, announced President Milton Obote here this evening.

The Uganda parliament passed a special act last September, providing that all properties expropriated from the Asians in Uganda by the Amin regime be returned to their former owners, and that if they do not want to repossess, adequate compensation be paid to them. The Asian owners are requested to lodge their claims within 90 days after the act comes into effect.

President Obote told a press conference that the act will come into effect on February 21 this year and the whole work will be finished by the end of the year. He said that the forcible expropriation and improper allocation of the Asians' properties have caused a lot of resentment among the population and great harm to Uganda's international image.

The current act is aimed "not at persuading or attracting the former owners to return to Uganda, but at redressing the violation of human rights where properties were expropriated without compensation," he stated.

What the government considers, he stressed, is "to settle the problem of ownership of the ex-propriated properties in the best interests of Uganda as a whole while taking into account the legitimate interests of the former owners."

An estimated 90 percent of Uganda's enterprises and business concerns was owned by Asians in the early seventies. About 50,000 Asians were expelled from Uganda in 1972. Their properties left behind are valued at about 420 million U.S. dollars.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT STAMBOLIC VISITS INDONESIA

OW041355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)--The need to maintain the nonaligned movement principles was stressed by Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic in a toast at a banquet given in his honour by Indonesian President Suharto Wednesday, according to a report from Jakarta.

President Stambolic arrived in Jakarta Tuesday for a five-day state visit to Indonesia. Speaking at the banquet, President Stambolic said the nonaligned group should remain united and defend its true principles. He expressed the hope that Indonesia and Yugoslavia, as co-founders of the movement, would contribute to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi next month.

Referring to the problems of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, he said Yugoslavia as well as Indonesia condemns foreign interference in the internal affairs of any country and demands the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan. He also appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their war to make contribution to world peace.

He said that Yugoslavia and Indonesia should strengthen cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Indonesian President Suharto in his toast also attached importance to the non-aligned movement principles. He said the non-aligned movement must first of all stick to its original principles and not allow itself to be drawn toward any of the superpowers.

After the two presidents concluded their talks on Wednesday, Indonesian State Secretariate Minister Sudharmono said, "President Stambolic supports Samdech Sihanouk's presence at the new Delhi summit. He and President Suharto share the same view on Kampuchea."

Yugoslav President and his party will visit Burma on February 5.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN SPOKESMAN ON GHANA REQUEST FOR AID

OW051316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, February 4 (XINHUA)--Ghana has appealed to the international community for emergency assistance to cope with the influx of Ghanaian deportees from Nigeria, a U.N. spokesman said today. The appeal was made by Ghanaian interior minister yesterday at talks with ambassadors, international organization and church representatives in Lagos.

On January 17, Nigeria announced that all aliens staying and working illegally in the country, no matter where they came from, have been ordered to leave the country within two weeks. About two million people are affected by the expulsion order.

The Ghanaian Government called for international aid to solve immediate problems related to reception of returnees and assistance on a continuous basis to help them settle down.

As reported by the U.N. information center in Accra, 350,000 deportees have already arrived, most of them still in Aflao transit camp, and 850,000 others are expected to come soon. It is reported that the United Nations agencies concerned have started an emergency relief operation to assist the deportees from Nigeria.

A number of U.N. agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations have worked out a concerted relief program for which the initial cost was estimated on the basis of 500,000 people for 45 days at 11,560,000 U.S. dollars.

O. O. Fafowora, deputy permanent representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, stressed at a press conference here today that the presence of a large number of illegal immigrants "had serious economic and security implications which had to be carefully considered by the government, particularly in view of the persistent domestic pressure on the government to act."

The expulsion order, he explained, was only applied to unskilled, jobless and illegal immigrants and was not directed at any particular group of illegal immigrants. He said, his government had agreed that employed illegal immigrants could stay on, provided they regularize their stay by getting work permits within the next fortnight. He criticized certain Western mass media for miscoverage of this problem. He contended that his government had sovereign rights to act.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTANI, NEPALESE CALL ON AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA

OW060242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Islamabad, February 5 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa tonight called for withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and the right of every nation to independence.

Speaking at a banquet President Haq hosted in honor of visiting Prime Minister Thapa in Rawalpindi, the two leaders emphasised that there should be no outside interference or intervention in the affairs of any independent country of the world.

In his welcome speech, the Pakistan President said that the international situation had greatly deteriorated over the recent years. There had been a dangerous escalation in the tendency to resort to the use of force, aggression and military intervention.

Afghanistan, he said, had been under the yoke of foreign military occupation for the last three years. Kampuchea was suffering as a result of a massive military intervention by a neighboring country.

In his speech, the Nepalese prime minister said: "We demand that all the foreign forces should withdraw from these countries." This demand, he added, stemmed from Nepal's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

On the question of Kampuchea, he said his country held that the government which was represented at the United Nations was the sole legal government of that country, an obvious reference to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Sihanouk.

In their speeches at the banquet, the leaders of the two South Asian countries also called for closer bilateral cooperation and preservation of peace and stability in the region.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FINLAND BOOSTS DEFENSE FUND AFTER NATIONAL DEBATE

OW081658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Helsinki, February 7 (XINHUA)--The Finnish Government after long debates, has decided to increase defense spending by 17 percent to 4,200 million marks in 1983 as compared with last year. Prime Minister K. Sorsa proposed that parliament set up a new national defense committee to deal with defense matters.

More debates and discussions have been going on in this country in the past months on whether national defense should be strengthened as the international situation is getting more tense.

Finnish politicians, militarymen, officers, political and mass organizations have, in statements or speeches, at meetings or seminars, debated the issue sharply. The majority of people held that the world is not quiet at the moment. The factors for war, a nuclear one in particular, are mounting as a result of the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers in the quantity and quality of arms, they said. They noted that the situation is most worrying.

Former Finnish chief of the general staff Ermei Kanninen said prior to his retirement last October, "a war is always possible. The preparation must be made.... Obviously, we hope for peace, we are willing to work for it, but a unilateral disarmament will not end a war." Lauri Sutela, commander of the Finnish defense forces, said: "Our own defense measures will not constitute any threat to anybody."

The establishment of a nuclear free Nordic zone also has a great attraction in Finland. Many Finns said the creation of the zone is aimed at keeping the Nordic nuclear-free status quo and keeping Finland out of the nuclear threat.

During the debate, Finnish politicians and senior military men said that Finland will defend itself with all available means against any attackers no matter whatever direction the attack comes from. This is the will and determination of the Finnish people, they stressed.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON USSR OFFICIALS' SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP

OW110735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 11 Feb 83

["Soviet Vice Foreign Minister's Trip to Southeast Asia Is Not for Peace, Says PEOPLE'S DAILY"--XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--Commenting on Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's trip to Southeast Asia, the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today says that his real purpose was to impose on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations the Soviet-Vietnamese solution on the Kampuchea issue.

Between January 31 and February 9, Kapitsa visited Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and then went to Vietnam. This was the first Soviet high official to visit the region since the Soviet new leaders took power.

According to Kapitsa himself, the commentary says, the purpose of his trip was to "acquaint himself with the situation" there. But judging from news reports, he was there to peddle the old Vietnamese "proposal" for dialogue between the three Indochinese "countries" and the ASEAN nations so as to legalize the Phnom Penh puppet regime. For this reason, he had repeatedly attacked the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its president Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

In fact, Kapitsa is not unfamiliar with the situation in Southeast Asia, the commentary says, because it is just the Soviet-supported Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea that is threatening peace and security in this region. Now, by taking advantage of the Kampuchean situation, the Soviet Union is steadily increasing its military presence in Indochina, turning Vietnam's Danang, Camranh and Kampuchea's Kompong Som into its military bases in Southeast Asia, the commentary adds.

However, Kapitsa stated that "all that the Soviet Union wishes to do is to find a way to realize stability and cooperation in Southeast Asian countries," "the Soviet Union and Thailand should be good friends" and "it is necessary to replace hostility with cooperation." But he has done nothing that could help ease the situation there. On the contrary, while he was touring the ASEAN countries, the

Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea launched large-scale attacks against the resistance forces, intruded into Thailand and even attacked and destroyed the Nong Cham refugee camp at the Thai-Kampuchean borders. Moreover, the Soviet press openly attacked China and president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. All this shows that Kapitsa's Southeast Asian tour was only aimed at continuing Soviet support for Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, and not in the least for peace in this region, the commentary points out in conclusion.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL, U.S. CONDEMNED AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

OW120950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, February 11 (XINHUA)--Many speakers at the Security Council meeting this afternoon condemned Israel for establishing settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and called for its total and unconditional withdrawal from these territories. Some of the speakers also censured the United States for backing Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Zuhdi Labib al-Tarzi, said he hoped the Security Council would take action to end the continuous and alarming deterioration of the situation in the Middle East.

The representative of Syria, Diya' Allah al-Fattah, pointed out that there were 33 Israeli settlements in the Syrian Golan Heights. Israel intended to settle an additional 20,000 citizens on the Golan Heights over the next five years. The Israelis were now building settlements in southern Lebanon, he said.

He said that the Security Council must condemn Israel and enforce mandatory sanctions against Israel.

Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, representative of Egypt, said that Israel was carrying on its policy of settlement. It sought to evacuate the original inhabitants of the occupied territories and to displace Palestinians by force.

He stressed that Israel's actions weakened the possibilities for peace in the Middle East and threatened the peace initiatives that were under way in the area. Peace could not be maintained by evacuating the original inhabitants from their lands. There must be a dialogue in which all parties participated.

Representative of Yugoslavia Ignac Golob said his country fully supported the resolve of the Palestinian people to live in freedom, independence and in their own territory.

Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied after 1967, including Jerusalem, he declared.

Indian representative Natarajan Krishnan said Israel's decision to press ahead with its plans for establishing more settlements in the illegally occupied Arab territories was another instance of how that country flouted international law and the will of the world community.

He pointed out that Israel had demonstrated its intention to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in addition to its equally illegitimate annexation of the Golan Heights.

The council will resume next Monday its consideration of Israel's settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN STUDENTS' UNION CONGRESS OPENS

OW130226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, February 12 (XINHUA)--The 13th Congress of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania was held here today. The congress was aimed at bringing up a new generation of youths and university students to meet the needs of the country's socialist construction.

While stressing ideological education among students with patriotism, internationalism, dialectical materialism, historical materialism and communist characters, the congress emphasized the need to arm students with advanced sciences and technology.

President of the union told the congress that 25,000 research and designing projects are being carried out in the universities and colleges of the country, two-thirds of which are for practical use.

The congress also adopted measures to correct some students' wrong tendencies of looking down upon manual labor and the practice of production.

Addressing the congress, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested students to "master sciences and technology and at the same time acquire a revolutionary world outlook and understand the road of development of the world." They must struggle for the realization of communism--the beautiful ideal of mankind, the president added.

There are now 44 universities or colleges in Romania with a total enrollment of 190,000, among whom 17,000 are foreign students.

CSO: 4000/64

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANESE PRESIDENT TALKS WITH U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY

OW141654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Beirut, February 14 (XINHUA)--President Amin al-Jumayyil spent almost all day yesterday with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib on new U.S. proposals on Lebanon carried here by the envoy. But no details about the discussion were given.

Habib was on one of his missions to speed up withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Under the new U.S. proposal disclosed by the Lebanese daily AL ANWAR, the withdrawal would fall in three stages. Israeli and Lebanese troops would first be disengaged from their positions, followed by a partial withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from positions along the Beirut-Damascus highway, before their total withdrawal from Lebanon, whose regular army would be deployed in the mountainous areas alongside with the multi-national force.

The multi-national force, under the U.S. plan, would be increased to 20,000 to assist the Lebanese army in controlling the entire Lebanese territory.

Habib is flying to Israel later today to discuss the proposals with Menahem Begin and will probably go to Damascus, Amman, Riyadh and Cairo before returning here.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim discussed with U.S. chief negotiator Morris Draper the preparations for the 15th session of the Lebanese-Israel-U.S. talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. The talks are scheduled today in the Israeli town of Khalde.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NAMIBIA, ANGOLA ISSUES--Lusaka, January 19 (XINHUA)--America's four partners in the western contact group on Namibia's independence have rejected the U.S. proposal to link the Namibia issue with Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. West German ambassador to Zambia Guenter Wasserberg told the paper TIMES OF ZAMBIA this week that his country rejects such a linkage. Meanwhile, the TIMES OF ZAMBIA quoted the Canadian High Commissioner here, Charles Douglass Fogerty, as saying Monday that Canada considers U.N. Resolution 435 as providing a framework for a Namibia settlement. Last month, William Squire, assistant undersecretary in the British foreign and commonwealth office, said that his country is of the opinion that Angolan security arrangements have nothing to do with U.N. Resolution 435 which spells out the western contact group's terms of reference in its search for Namibia's independence. France, the other member of the contact group, has also expressed its opposition to the linkage. The negotiations on Namibia's independence have come to a deadlock since last year when the United States proposed the linkage of the Namibia issue with Cuba's withdrawal from Angola. South Africa has echoed the American proposal and insisted on the linkage as a precondition for Namibia's independence. [Text] [OW201330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 20 Jan 83]

AFGHAN PROBLEM--Islamabad, January 27 (XINHUA)--United Nations special envoy Diego Cordovez said today that his mission was a "very long drawn and very complex one." The U.N. official was speaking at a press conference here before his departure for Kabul after holding three days of discussions on the Afghanistan problem with Pakistan authorities. About his talks in Islamabad, Cordovez said he had "very useful, thorough and constructive discussions" with the authorities in Pakistan. He said the important aspect of these talks was that the Government of Pakistan reiterated its commitment to a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. The U.N. envoy said that in the Geneva round of talks in June last year he and the interlocutors worked on an understanding as to the way in which the Afghan problem should be settled. "We are trying to develop on that," he said. He declined to tell the newsmen the substantive aspect of his talks held so far, but said that in essence the United Nations was working out a settlement which was acceptable not only to the Afghan people but also the peoples of the region. Cordovez arrived here on January 23 from Tehran on a shuttle mission for settling the Afghan problem. [Text] [OW271634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 27 Jan 83]

LEBANON ON SOVEREIGNTY--Beirut, January 27 (XINHUA)--Lebanon will never allow its sovereignty to be compromised and will never allow any country to use Lebanon as a base against other countries, Foreign Minister Elie Salim told a press conference here today. The minister said during the current talks with Israel, Israelis have set conditions for the withdrawal of its troops. Most of the conditions compromise Lebanese sovereignty. He said, "Lebanon will not accept (early warning) stations that might compromise the security of Lebanon, the security of Syria, Turkey, Iraq or any other country of the Middle East." Salim said his country is concerned about the competition between two super-powers and deeply concerned for the fate of mankind. As to the U.S., Israeli and Lebanese negotiations on foreign troops' withdrawal, Salim said he is still optimistic that a solution can be found. But he added that it might take "some long time. With very good intentions it might take a month, or more." [Text] [OW271936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1828 GMT 27 Jan 83]

PLO MEETING--Aden, January 27 (XINHUA)--A two-day meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which ended here today scheduled a Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Algiers for February 14. The meeting presided over by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat brought together members of the PLO executive committee, leading members of the PNC and representatives from the eight PLO commando groups. The leaders reportedly dealt with differences in the organization on peaceful solutions to the Palestine problem, in particular the U.S. proposals which call for a "Palestine entity" associated with Jordan but rejects the Palestinian right to establish a Palestine state. Palestinian sources here said it was the most important meeting since the PLO fighters withdrew from West Beirut last September. The leaders decided on another Palestinian-Jordanian meeting on the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit. They also decided to meet again before the Algiers meeting. During the meeting, the supreme military committee discussed ways of intensifying armed struggle in the Israeli-occupied areas and the issue of integration of the PLO forces. [Text] [OW271900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 27 Jan 83]

AFRICAN REGIONAL SECURITY FORCE--Dar es Salaam, January 27 (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today called for the creation of a regional force in southern Africa to cope with the acts of aggression by the South African regime. Addressing the staff and students of the University of Dar es Salaam this afternoon, the visiting Zimbabwean prime minister said that the economic development program in southern Africa would fail especially within the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) if South Africa should be allowed to continue its attacks against independent African countries in the region. Prime Minister Mugabe said that the basic condition for economic and political development was peace and security. He added that SADCC member states had no option left but to strengthen their national and regional defense machinery in order to repulse the acts of aggression from South Africa. He said that the economic community of the West African states had already adopted the principle of having such a force. Referring to Zimbabwe's position on the deadlocked issue of the Organization of African Unity, he said that all African nations could not afford to fail for the third time in holding the 19th summit of the OAU. [Text] [OW280222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 28 Jan 83]

FRG REJECTS ZONE--Bonn, January 28 (XINHUA)--West Germany today rejected a Soviet proposal yesterday to make Central Europe a nuclear-free zone. The minister of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes said the Soviet proposal would bring great problems, for he considered a withdrawal of the theater nuclear weapons from Central Europe would likely increase the possibility of a conventional war. He said even a conventional war would bring catastrophes. And therefore, he said, the superiority of the Warsaw Pact in conventional weapons in the region should be taken into consideration. He also said the West German Government will soon expound its views on the issue. Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Federal Council of the Social Democratic Party (opposition) and also an expert on disarmament, also said the Soviet offer is not acceptable. [Text] [OW291732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 29 Jan 83]

LIBERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Monrovia, January 28 (XINHUA)--An agriculture battalion has been established by the Liberian Government to produce food for the armed forces, Minister of Defense Colonel Gray D. Allison said here today. In an interview with XINHUA, the minister said that the battalion with former Agricultural Minister Alfred Suah as its commander will comprise four companies selected from various units of the armed forces. Each of the companies will be engaged respectively in rice production, vegetable growing, animal husbandry and fishing. He said that the government has allocated 10,000 acres of land in Camp Todee for the battalion, and land clearing will commence by the end of next February. He hoped that when the 600-man battalion is in full operation it will be able to produce enough food for the 6,000-strong armed forces and therefore help reduce the country's dependence on imported food. The decision to establish an agriculture battalion was announced by head of state Samuel K. Doe on last December 1 as one of the measures to overcome the government's financial difficulties. [Text] [OW290138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 29 Jan 83]

U.K. BACKS 'ZERO OPTION'--London, January 30 (XINHUA)--Britain still considers U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" as the best solution for limiting intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe, said British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today. In a defense policy speech at a meeting of the Cambridge University Conservative Association tonight, Pym said NATO favors the "even-handed approach" of the "zero option"--scrapping deployment in Western Europe of 572 Pershing-II and cruise missiles if the Soviets scrap their 600 medium-range missiles targeted on Europe. But, he said, "We are ready to look at any serious proposals for a balanced and equitable outcome." He said what Britain wants to see is for the positive elements of the Soviet recent proposals to be translated into practical measures of disarmament. The real threat to peace, he explained, is not from the cruise missiles which have not yet been sited but from some 330 Soviet SS-20s already installed with 240 of them targeted on Western Europe. He said the western alliance's determination to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles unless Moscow reduces its nuclear armoury has brought "a whiff of change in the air" around the Soviet attitude. "The firm line which the allies have taken, and the unity they have shown, have had some effect on the Russians," he said. [Text] [OW310850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 31 Jan 83]

U.S. FOOD TO SOMALIA--Mogadishu, January 31 (XINHUA)--An agreement on the U.S. sale of 45,000 tons of rice, wheat, wheat flour and vegetable oil to Somalia in 1983 was signed here yesterday. The agreement on the sale which amounts to 15 million U.S. dollars was reached on the basis of a program which started in 1978. Somali Minister of Finance Abdullahi Ahmad Addu and U.S. Ambassador to Somalia Robert B. Oakley signed the agreement. [Text] [OW312036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 31 Jan 83]

UN GENEVA ENVOY--Geneva, January 31 (XINHUA)--Li Luye, permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland, today presented his letter of credence at the Palais des Nations to Eric Suy, director-general of the United Nations office at Geneva. Ambassador Li Luye had a conversation with the director-general on the occasion. [Text] [OW010245 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 1 Feb 83]

SURINAME COUP ATTEMPT--Beijing, January 1 [as printed] (XINHUA)--Commander of Suriname's armed forces Daisy Bouterse thwarted an attempt to overthrow the government on Monday, according to a Paramaribo report. The official Suriname News Agency (SNA) said that the military authorities have arrested 15 people, including garrison commander and member of the government policy center Major Roy Horb, minister of culture, sports and peoples mobilization Lieutenant John Hardjoprajitno and Agriculture Minister Jan Sariman. SNA also said that a large quantity of weapons have been seized. Western news agencies, however, reported that the 15 people were arrested because of their opposition to the executions of political opponents last December. The abortive coup was reported to have taken place hours after Bouterse had named former social affairs minister Errol Alibux to form a new cabinet. Alibux was a member of the previous cabinet, which resigned after an earlier abortive coup was unearthed last December. The executions of 15 noted figures following the previous abortive coup had triggered a wave of strong reactions both at home and abroad. Former Air Force Chief John Vasilinda reportedly has fled the country to the Netherlands this month and 12 army officers have been relieved of their posts because of what Bouterse described as "the desire to strengthen the unity and stability of the army." [Text] [OW020424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 1 Feb 83]

SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS--Stockholm, February 1 (XINHUA)--Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said yesterday economic sanctions should be imposed on South Africa and assistance given to the southern African people's struggle for independence. Speaking at a press conference here, Bodstrom said the people in countries around South Africa "live in very insecure circumstances." In view of the fact that these countries still depend on South Africa's communication lines and ports for export, Bodstrom said, Sweden will provide the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) with an aid of 330 million Swedish crowns (roughly 5.46 million U.S. dollars) in the next three years and provide the nine SADCC nations with one billion Swedish crowns (roughly 160 million U.S. dollars) in bilateral aid this year to help them build their own highway and telecommunication networks and airports. Bodstrom visited Botswana late last month and attended the SADCC meeting in Maseru, capital of Lesotho, on January 27 and 28. [Text] [OW011940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 1 Feb 83]

LIMITING NUCLEAR WAR RISK--Helsinki, January 31 (XINHUA)--The Finnish Government supports all efforts leading to the raise of the threshold of nuclear weapons so as to reduce a risk of nuclear war, the Finnish Foreign Ministry said in a communique issued today. The communique said, the stand was made public by the Finnish Government on January 27 in its official response to Sweden's proposal made last December concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. The response said "Finland stresses the realization of Sweden's proposal is first of all dependent on the countries of the area or the countries responsible for the security in the area of the other hand." Meanwhile, Finland considers the Nordic non-nuclear status quo as an important factor for the stability in northern Europe. Finland will continue its endeavor to obtain an international arrangement, which will guarantee that the Nordic countries are kept out of the speculations about the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of such kind, the communique said. [Text] [OW010825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 1 Feb 83]

'PRECONDITION' ON NAMIBIA REJECTED--Dakar, January 31 (XINHUA)--Namibia's independence process should be accelerated, stressed U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar here yesterday. He said this at a press conference in the Dakar airport on his way to visit seven African countries including Angola. He rejected the proposal of the United States and South Africa that Cuba's withdrawal of troops from Angola must be a precondition for Namibia's independence. He said: "This precondition is unacceptable." He emphatically pointed out: "We should work in accordance with the spirit of U.N. Resolution 435. To us, any precondition going beyond the scope of this resolution is nonexistent." "Acceleration of Namibia's independence process is my responsibility. I shall work in line with this spirit." Senegalese President Abdou Diouf received him this morning. [Text] [OW011046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 1 Feb 83]

CPSU DELEGATION TO LEBANON--Beirut, February 4 (XINHUA)--The conditions of surrender imposed by the United States and Israel on the Arab countries will not bring about peace in the mideast nor can it fundamentally settle certain local problems there, a senior official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) told reporters here today. Karen Brutents, deputy director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, is leading a party delegation on a Middle East tour. The delegation arrived here last Sunday at the joint invitation of Lebanon's socialist progressive party and communist party. A communique on the delegation's talks with the leaders of the Socialist Progressive Party denounced the hegemonist designs of the United States and Israel as a danger to Lebanon. It also rejected their hegemonist plan in the Middle East. In the talks with the Communist Party of Lebanon, the Soviet delegation stressed its support for the party's democratic stand. [Text] [OW050730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 5 Feb 83]

GDR ON WAR PREPARATIONS--Berlin, February 5 (XINHUA)--The defence minister of Democratic Germany has said, as the confrontation policy of the United States and NATO became more and more obvious, the National People's Army of Democratic Germany "should enhance preparations against war and heighten their mobilization capability." General Heinz Hoffmann made this statement in a speech at the F. Engels Military Academy in Dresden yesterday. He stressed: "The definite aim of our armed forces in enhancing their preparations against war is to deprive imperialism of any military superiority, frustrate its war scheme and do all we can to force it to give up all kinds of military adventures." He pointed out: "The Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Pact will make every effort to defend our security." [Text] [OW051740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 5 Feb 83]

PAKISTAN TIES WITH INDIA--Islamabad, February 5 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul Haq said today that all outstanding disputes between Pakistan and India must be resolved peacefully and by no means the two countries should go to war again. The president was talking to reporters after the first session of the Federal Council. He said that the two countries should gradually move from areas of agreement to resolve issues which have bedevilled their relations in the past. While meeting Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi in the 7th non-aligned summit, Ziaul Haq said, he would discuss with her all matters which could contribute to improving relations between Pakistan and India. As for the Kashmir dispute, Ziaul Haq termed it a major stumbling block in the way of normalization of relations between the two countries. He said that it would have to be solved ultimately. Speaking at the session of the Federal Council, Ziaul Haq said that he had two priorities, one was the enforcement of Islam and the other was spurred up economic progress in the country. [Text] [OW051906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 5 Feb 83]

SHARON RESIGNATION URGED--Beirut, February 8 (XINHUA)--The Israeli Commission of Inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians today recommended that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon resign, Israel Radio reported. Sharon "bears personal responsibility for the massacre," the radio quoted a report released by the commission as saying. Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, the commander of the northern sector Amir Drori and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir were also held responsible for the massacre, the report said. The conclusions of the commission do not jeopardize Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the radio said. The commission, headed by Israeli Supreme Court President Yitzhaq Kahan, has been investigating the massacre of Palestinians at Sabra and Chatila camps in Beirut last September. [Text] [OW082058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 8 Feb 83]

U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISES--Moscow, February 8 (XINHUA)--Soviet news media today denounced the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises now going on in the Korean Peninsula, calling it a militarist action of the military triangle of the United States, Japan and South Korea. PRAVDA, a mass-circulation newspaper, said in its commentary that the military exercises have very seriously violated the security interests of the nations in the Pacific region. Meanwhile, TASS,

the official Soviet news agency, also published a commentary in which it linked the current U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises to the recent visits by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Seoul and Tokyo, and the visits by Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Seoul and Washington. Describing the exercises as "provocative," TASS said such acts "have drastically intensified the situation in the Far East, causing justifiable anxieties among the peoples of Asian countries." [Text] [OW081954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Feb 83]

MALAYSIA ON SUMMIT--New Delhi, February 8 (XINHUA)--Malaysia has informed India that it wants Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to be invited to the 7th non-aligned summit, Indian newspapers reported today. This opinion was expressed by Tan Sri Datuk Sakaria, secretary-general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, during a meeting of the Indo-Malaysian Joint Commission which began here yesterday. But India continued to cite the decision of the 1979 Havana summit of non-aligned nations to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant. In New Delhi's view, only a summit can change the Havana decision and until it is changed, the seat will have to be kept vacant, the press reports stated. According to the INDIAN PRESS today, reports of Sihanouk's criticism of India for not inviting him to the summit at a news conference in Beijing on Saturday have caused considerable dismay here, but New Delhi would not change its stand. [Text] [OW080952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 8 Feb 83]

USSR MISSILES--Ankara, February 8 (XINHUA)--Former Turkish Air Force Lieutenant General Fikret Alpaslan pointed out yesterday that the Soviet missiles now deployed in Europe and to be transferred to Asia will constitute a threat to Turkey, the TERCUMAN paper reported today. Alpaslan made the remarks when he appealed on the Turkish Foreign Ministry to enhance vigilance against the Soviet proposal put forward last year. [sentence as received] Alpaslan said, "The Soviet new proposal covered on the missiles including those deployed in Asia, the northern Caucasus, the Urals and those directed at Turkey. [sentence as received] The large numbers of the missiles cannot be overlooked." He upheld that the missile reduction talks should cover not only the missiles directed at West Europe but also those threatening Turkey. "This is deeply connected with the security of our country and the interests of our nation," he added. [Text] [OW091754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 9 Feb 83]

WESTERN ECONOMY, NUCLEAR ISSUE--Helsinki, February 9 (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme warned Tuesday that people would lose confidence in the economic and social systems in Western countries if the present economic crisis continued to deteriorate. Before his departure after a two-day visit here the prime minister said, "A joint policy applied by all the Western European countries is the only way to cope with the economic crisis." "A switch of policy is now necessary in all the big industrialized countries," he declared. He warned that the West could face "a dissolution of society" and "the law of the jungle" could prevail without concerted economic policies, he added. Talking about economic difficulties in Sweden, Palme said things have gone badly in recent years. With 160,000 jobs lost, production is down to the 1972 level, he noted. The Swedish prime minister also talked about the proposal for a nuclear free zone in Central Europe and the European peace movement. [Text] [OW091828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 9 Feb 83]

PAINTINGS EXHIBITED IN TURKEY--Ankara, February 10 (XINHUA)--An exhibition of 50 modern Chinese paintings opened here yesterday. The exhibition was sponsored by the Turkish Foreign Ministry with the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Addressing the opening ceremony, Nazmi Akiman, general director of the protocol department of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, expressed the hope that the plan for cultural exchange between Turkey and China would promote mutual understanding. Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Zhou Jue expressed at the ceremony his satisfaction with the cultural exchange between China and Turkey. [Text] [OW121223 Beijing XINUUA in English 1516 GMT 10 Feb 83 OW]

BANGLADESH OFFICIAL IN PAKISTAN--Islamabad, February 11 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh and Pakistan would endeavor to remain in very close touch both on economic and political issues at the non-aligned summit to be held in New Delhi next month, Bangladesh Foreign Minister A. R. Shamsud Doha said here today. Talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure for home at the end of a four-day official visit to Pakistan, Doha said, he had very fruitful and useful discussions with his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan. "We have shared perception on all important matters," he stressed. The main purpose of his Pakistan visit, Doha said, was to exchange views and consult his Pakistani colleagues on bilateral, regional and international affairs in an in-depth manner. Describing the situation in Afghanistan as very serious, Doha said that this situation has created great difficulties for Pakistan, especially in the shape of Afghan refugees. Similar situation was developing in Kampuchea, he added. Referring to the prospects of the South Asian Regional Cooperation, Doha said that cooperation was making slow but steady progress. On bilateral relations, Doha said that he and Pakistan foreign minister were of the view that the existing Pak-Bangla ties should be strengthened and consolidated. [Text] [OW111916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 11 Feb 83]

DIEGO GARCIA ISSUE--New Delhi, February 10 (XINHUA)--Visiting Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, at a press conference here today, called upon all friendly and peace-loving nations to support his country in restoring the Diego Garcia Island to his country. Asked whether Mauritius would allow naval and military facilities to the Soviet Union if the U.S. refused to dismantle its base in Diego Garcia, the prime minister said that was out of the question. Mauritius wanted all powers to move out of the Indian Ocean, he added. On February 8, he met Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and discussed matters relating to the 7th non-aligned summit. They also reviewed the latest situation in the region including the increasing militarisation of the Indian Ocean. On Kampuchea, Jugnauth lent support to the Indian stand to keep its seat vacant at the coming non-aligned summit. After talks with Indian leaders, he left here this morning for other places of India to complete his 6-day visit beginning February 8. [Text] [OW101402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 10 Feb 83]

EGYPT-USSR TIES--Cairo, February 15 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali yesterday expressed the hope that the 16th session of the Palestine National Council [NPC] in Algiers will achieve national unity and reach an agreement to push forward the Palestinian cause. Speaking before the people's assembly, 'Ali warned against "attempts to divide the Palestinian people, to fabricate differences among them or to intervene in the internal affairs of the Palestine Liberation Organization." He appealed to the Palestine National Council to "seize the opportunity now available, to tighten the noose round Israel and prevent it from swallowing up Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza." 'Ali pointed out, "land is the principal question without which there can be no cause." Speaking of the Egyptian-Soviet relations, 'Ali said that no official approach has been made so far between the two countries and that the present contacts are economic only. He said: "The new Soviet leadership may accept the exchange of ambassadors when the appropriate atmosphere is available. We believe that the activation of economic relations between us will lead to the activation of other relations." [Text] [OW152151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 15 Feb 83]

INDIAN CABINET RESHUFFLE--New Delhi, February 14 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today reshuffled her cabinet for the second time in three weeks. Communications Minister Anant Prasad Sharma and Minister for Civil Supplies Bhishma Narain Singh were dropped from their posts while Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting N.K.P. Salve was moved to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Communications Minister A. P. Sharma was reassigned to the governorship of Punjab State--an important state in India now like Assam. Today's reshuffle has left key posts unchanged such as the ministers of finance, foreign affairs, interior and planning. The previous reshuffle which took place on January 29 this year was Gandhi's eighth reshuffle since her re-election three years ago. [Text] [OW151000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 15 Feb 83]

AFGHANS ATTACK--Islamabad, December 29 (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance forces have continued their successive attacks in various parts of the country since mid-December, according to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reports. On December 14, the Afghan guerrillas downed a Soviet helicopter gunship in the Iman Sahib area of Kunduz, the northern province bordering the Soviet Union. Ten Karmal soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas during the fighting in the area. In an operation launched in the southwestern province of Nimroze December 16, the guerrillas killed 12 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and destroyed two tanks. Most parts of the province now became liberated area except Zaranj, the provincial headquarters, and Charburjak subdivision. The guerrillas of Badakhshan Province in mid-December frustrated an offensive of Soviet-Karmal troops to capture a strategically important stronghold, about 30 kilometers south of provincial headquarters Faizabad. Twenty-two Soviet troops were killed during the encounter. Earlier on December 8, the guerrillas mounted a raid on a Soviet-Karmal mobile force in Ghor Province, central Afghanistan, damaging a tank and destroying an armoured personnel carrier. [Text] [OW291856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 29 Dec 82]

CHRISTIAN-HELD EAST BEIRUT--Beirut, February 15 (XINHUA)--The Lebanese Army entered the Christian-held East Beirut at dawn today to enforce national control for the first time since the 1975-76 civil war. The move constituted the first stage of a greater Beirut security operation. It was taken in accordance with a decree passed by the Lebanese Council of Ministers yesterday. Four thousand men of the Lebanese Army have been deployed and 11 checkpoints and guardposts reportedly set up in the district. Meanwhile, it was reported the Phalangist militia had taken measures before the entry of the Lebanese Army. The militiamen were instructed not to move around in their uniforms and militia cars. The Lebanese Army entered the Moslem-controlled West Beirut last October. [Text] [OW152140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 15 Feb 83]

TURKISH MILITARY DRILL--Ankara, February 11 (XINHUA)--The Turkish Armed Forces today wound up a four-day military exercise in Agri Region of eastern Turkey bordering the Soviet Union. President Kenan Evren who observed the exercises congratulated the participants on their success and said the ability of the units to fight in winter conditions is excellent. Participating in the exercises, codenamed "General Kurtcebe Noyan-83," were a fighter squadron, a number of helicopters and some armored divisions. Units with sledges pulled by dog teams and horses also took part. Turkish Third Army Commander General Celal Bulut who commanded the exercises said that "This region was and remains of great strategical importance. This was where major battles were fought during the first world war and where our forces fought bravely." Celal Bulut declared: "We are determined to defend eastern Anatolia (meaning eastern Turkey) with the most modern arms and equipment. [Text] [OW111910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 11 Feb 83]

CYPRIOT ELECTION--Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou was reelected for a second five-year term in the presidential elections today, reports from Nicosia said. Election officials said Kiprianou, backed by his own democratic party and others, won 173,791 votes, about 57 percent of the total votes cast and his main opponent Glafkos Clerides, leader of the Democratic Rally Party, gained 104,294 votes, about 33 percent. Kiprianou declared in his victory speech, "I will do everything to restore (Cypriot) unity." He called on the Cypriot people to rally closer to achieve a fair solution of the Cyprus problem. There have been disputes between the Cypriot Greek and Cypriot Turkish on the island republic in the eastern Mediterranean. [Text] [OW141851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 14 Feb 83]

USSR DIPLOMAT IN DENMARK--Stockholm, February 10 (XINHUA)--First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Denmark, Yevgeniy Motorov, has been announced persona non grata for having illegally collected industrial information, according to a report from Copenhagen. The report said Denmark Foreign Ministry summoned this afternoon the Soviet ambassador and informed him that Motorov must leave the country within two weeks. [Text] [OW110244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 11 Feb 83]

IRANIAN POLITICAL TRIAL--Tehran, February 12 (XINHUA)--Top leaders of the Tudeh Party (Iran's Communist Party) who were arrested several days ago will be put on trial, according to a press report here today. The report quoted the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolutionary Court Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi as saying that the accused have confessed they worked for the East Bloc countries. As soon as the indictments are completed they will be put on trial, he added. On the future of the party, he said, "Its activities will be allowed according to the law." [Text] [OW121228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 12 Feb 83]

SOVIET ARRESTED IN ROME--Rome, February 14 (XINHUA)--The station chief of the Soviet airline Aeroflot at the Rome International Airport was arrested today by the police for spying, according to an ANSA report. The arrested Russian was identified as Viktor Pronin. He had been station chief of the Fiumicino Airport for the past six months. Two Italians were arrested together with him. [Text] [OW150945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 15 Feb 83]

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PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS STUDIES FOCUS ON CRIME

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Article: "Obvious Results Gained in the Struggle of Striking at Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere of Heilongjiang; The Conference of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee Calls for the Serious Study of the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in order to Enhance Further understanding and Carrying this Struggle Unswervingly Through to the End"]

[Text] Recently, the Commission of Discipline Inspection of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee convened a conference on acting in and carrying out the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the Enlarged Plenary Session of the Heilongjiang CPC Committee, and on undertaking well and in depth the struggle of striking at grave criminal activities in the economic sphere. The Conference called upon CPC Committees at all levels of Heilongjiang to utilize the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress to unify thought, to enhance understanding, to strengthen leadership and to carry the struggle through unswervingly to the end.

The Conference summed up the work of the preceding stage. Great success was achieved in the struggle of striking at the criminal activities in the economic sphere of Heilongjiang Province. As of the end of October, 72% of all cases of this kind have been thoroughly investigated and are awaiting conclusions. The amount of restitution reached more than 12.45 million yuan. The CPC Committee at all levels established a responsibility system which assigned every leading member the responsibility for certain cases. Therefore, manpower was concentrated mainly on the investigation and disposal of cases, especially on winding up significant ones. The significant cases which were assigned to the leading members of Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee have gone through basic investigation, some of them have already been concluded. There are 140 leading comrades at the prefecture and municipality levels of Heilongjiang province who have been assigned responsibility for cases and this was a strong factor in promoting the investigation and disposal of significant cases. In August and September, the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee sent 10 working teams on two occasions to 14 prefectures and municipalities for examination and supervision. Together with the CPC Committees there, they heard reports on the details of each case, worked out proper measures and paid attention to helping units lagging behind to solve existing problems. The prefecture

and municipal CPC Committees sent out their working teams to look into the progress of the struggle as well. The CPC Committees at all levels were also vigorous in trying the cases. They insisted on handling every case according to legal procedure. Means to speed up hearings were searched for everywhere, and thus raised the efficiency of concluding cases.

For developing in depth the struggle of striking at criminal activities in the economic sphere, the Conference emphasized four points: First, to study seriously the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, linking them with the reality of one's own locality or one's own unit, evaluating the situation by what is represented, summing up experiences, being practical and realistic in appraisal of the struggle, overcoming the fear of difficulty and the slack mood, reviewing new situations and solving new problems, insisting on the principle of having a good handle on both construction and struggle and guiding the struggle deeper constantly. Second, concentrating manpower on the conclusion and disposal of significant cases. Leading members should continue to be responsible for significant cases. The CPC Committees at all levels should check the performance of leading members' responsibility for cases in their localities and units and solve the related problems as well. The manpower assigned to be responsible for cases can only strengthen, not weaken. The Commissions of Discipline Inspection and departments in the legal, industrial and commercial fields have to play their roles and cooperate with each other to speed up conclusion of cases and make a new breakthrough in the investigation and disposal of them. Third, special attention must be paid to key points and directions must be given according to classification. All CPC Committees in prefectures and municipalities and the leading CPC Groups and the CPC Committees directly under the Provincial Departments and Commissions should check the struggle in their subordinate units. In units where the proceedings of investigation and disposal of grave and significant cases were slow, or where cases existed but no investigations were conducted or are holding out against disposal, powerful measures have to be adopted in order to solve these problems resolutely. Fourth, selecting typical cases, dissecting samples, launching mass discussions, holding exhibitions of evidence of crime in the economic sphere, all these effective forms have to be utilized to educate party members, cadres and the masses against decay in a planned and orderly way.

Comrade Zhao Dezun [6392 1795 1415], a Secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, took part in and gave a speech at the Conference.

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CSO: 4005/376

PARTY AND STATE

TANGSHAN ELIMINATES 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE THROUGH CRITICISM

Shijianzhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Zheng Yinlin [6774 0603 2651], Reporter, Hebei People's Broadcasting Station, and Feng Ai [7458 1947] and Wang Shouben [3769 1343 2609], Staff Reporters: "Leading Members of Tangshan Prefecture Party Committee and Administrative Office Concentrate Time and Energy in Studying The Documents of the CPC 12th National Congress and Clean Up "Leftist" Influence Through Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The leading members of CPC's Tangshan prefecture party committee and administrative office are concentrating their time and energy in conscientiously studying the documents of 12th National Congress. On the foundation of intensive study and understanding of the spirit of the documents while uniting work with ideological reality and using criticism and self-criticism, they are cleaning up the "leftist" influence and in integrating their ideological understanding with the spirit of the 12th National Congress. Through the understanding he gained from his participation in the 12th National Congress, Su Feng [5685 6912], first secretary of the prefecture party committee, delivered some helping words.

During the study, some comrades said in an investigative way that on the question of implementing policies, despite serious blows suffered during the 10 years of internal chaos and a deep feeling on the necessity of implementing policies, they had not been effective in the work of implementing policies and thus the negative effects of the "Cultural Revolution" could not be eliminated as quickly as possible because of the inability to break the yoke of the "two whatevers" and the ideological resistance. This was a lesson. On the implementation of rural economic policies, some comrades reflected that over a relatively long period their ideology had been perplexed by a type of "fear-of-contracting disease" and they became mentally tense when involved in "contracting," being afraid of sliding towards "individual effort" and committing errors in direction. As a result, just when various types of agricultural production responsibility systems were being implemented in the entire rural area, there was inadequate leadership support. On party construction and party style, they all believed that there was a weak and lax phenomenon, the fighting force was not strong, and some problems that should have been solved were not solved immediately. One reason was timidity in thinking. The feeling was that

some problems, especially those in the various levels of leadership groups, could be left alone without criticizing and without disturbing them and thus things could be maintained. Once they were opened up, the situation could not be maintained. Thus, they worried too much about handling problems. The second reason was insufficient investigation and study. In their work, there was often too much time running about and just looking around. Little time was spent in really getting deeply into the masses, they did not really pitch in with them and master sufficient first hand materials. As a result, when trying to solve problems, there was insufficient understanding of the situation and it was difficult to make up their minds. The third was a lack of confidence which affected the determination when solving problems. From the summarization of the study, all recognize that whether the "leftist" influence can be thoroughly eliminated in leadership ideology, and whether party principles and policies will be carried out with a high degree of consciousness and whether political uniformity with the Party Central Committee will be maintained are important problems that must be solved in order to thoroughly implement the spirit of the 12th National Congress.

During the study of the documents of the 12th National Congress, through detailed accounting and based on the gigantic objective announced by the 12th National Congress of quadrupling the country's gross industrial and agricultural production value by the end of the century, the prefecture party committee and administrative office also presented initial thoughts on the economic construction of the Tangshan region and studied some appropriate measures.

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CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

OVERCOMING LAXITY, WEAKNESS STRESSED IN SHIJIAZHUANG

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Li Zhanshu [2698 2069 2579]: "Li Xing [2621 5281], First Secretary of CPC's Shijiazhuang Prefecture Party Committee, Points Out That The State of Weakness and Laxity Must Be Overcome to Create A New Situation"]

[Text] During the meeting of the country level leadership cadres of the entire region called by the CPC's Shijiazhuang Prefecture Party Committee on 23 October to study the documents of the 12th National Congress and based on the spirit of the documents and the current condition of the party organization in the Shijiazhuang region, Li Xing, first secretary of the committee, emphatically pointed out that in order to persist with and improve the party leadership and create a new situation, we must overcome the state of weakness and laxity in the leadership.

Comrade Li Xing points out that since last year's round table meeting on the problem of thoroughly mobilizing the ideological battle front of the entire country, the state of weakness and laxity among the various leadership groups in the Shijiazhuang region has had some change. However, problems still commonly exist to various degrees. These are reflected in, first, the lack of courage among some comrades to persist with the party principles, to take care of things according to party policies, and to organize sufficient healthy forces to make the necessary struggle against unhealthy trends and evil practices. These comrades maintain the philosophy of "be worldly wise and play safe" and muddle along. Secondly, under the new situation they do not dare to summarize new experiences in the seeking truth from facts manner and to create a new situation. They only act according to how they think the "wind" is blowing. The third is the lack of a uniform ideological understanding in some of the leadership groups. Their efforts are not uniform, the discipline is lax, and the "follow the winds" [?] phenomenon is serious. The existence of these problems seriously damages the party's prestige and weakens its fighting strength and leadership. In analyzing the causes for the state of weakness and laxity, Comrade Li Xing points out that the primary one is fear, fear of offending people, fear of being accused, and fear of losing the vote. Behind this fear is the individualism of the capitalist class. Also, erroneous understanding of the historical lesson, corruption, and inadequate support of the lower level by the upper level are also important reasons for the weakness and laxity.

How to overcome this weakness and laxity so that the party leadership will become strong? Li Xing emphasizes that the problems within the leadership groups must first be solved. The ideological understanding must be unified according to the spirit of the 12th National Congress and work must be carried out according to the requirements for cadres in the new party constitution. The party principle must be persisted with and the problems of personal relationship and "face" considerations must be solved. Emphasis on personal relationship will be at the expense of principle and is not a qualification for a leadership cadre. The fear of offending others is itself an inability to differentiate right from wrong. The party policy and state take care of the bad people and bad activities, and offend one person in order to gain the hearts of many. To protect a bad person and bad activity will gain the heart of one person while losing the expectations of many. The leadership groups must unite together on the foundation of the principles of the 12th National Congress. To fight for the upper hand among the leadership, to look down at another, to nitpick, and even to be reproachful against another will only end in trouble for oneself, will mean defeat and suffer for both, and will create losses for the party cause. The leadership groups must be strict with themselves on discipline. To leak party secrets, trade on principles, and buy personal favors are not permitted by the party discipline. Second, there must be mutual trust, mutual support, and unified action between the upper and lower levels, so that there will not be room for the bad elements. For losses and mistakes in work activities, especially problems arising from creating new things, the upper level must shoulder more of the responsibility, assist in summarizing the experiences and lessons, generally not try to investigate and affix individual responsibility, and support the cadres to carry out their work with courage. The correct opinions of those who lodge complaints must be welcomed and criticism accepted through seeking the truth from facts. Those who bring up false charges and cause injuries must be strictly dealt with even of the extent of investigating and affixing legal responsibilities. Third, problems must be solved through personal actions. Cases with serious unlawful and discipline-violating effects must be taken hold of and handled openly. On unhealthy trends and evil activities and persons violating discipline, the party committee members must unite together and handle them strictly with courage. In this manner, matters will be easily taken care of. To struggle against unhealthy trends and evil activities may offend a few people, but we must not be afraid and we must not be soft. The current unhealthy trend is so serious because they are taking advantage of us softies who hold authority. If those of us who hold authority become firm, they will become scared, and the unhealthy trends will stop, and a new situation can then be opened up.

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CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE MEETING STRESSED IN BAODING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Staff: "Firmly and Properly Carry Out Party's Organizational Life Meeting"]

[Text] The Baoding prefecture party committee has organized the standing members of county committees and leading cadres above the level of deputy chief of bureaus directly under the prefecture to start life meetings, conscientiously developed criticism and self-criticism, achieved relatively good solutions on problems which have remained unsolved for a long time, and unified ideological understanding with the spirit of CPC's 12 National Congress. All levels of party organizations should follow this example and firmly and properly engage in organizational life meetings. This is an important factor in strengthening party construction.

Currently, we are faced with the historical task of creating a total new situation of socialist modernization construction. The conscientious and proper implementation of the party's organizational life meeting holds an extremely important significance. The various levels of party organizations should conscientiously investigate the conditions of the earlier democratic life meetings in accordance with the new party constitution and related rulings from the upper level, firmly pay increased attention to this work, and vigorously improve the quality of life meetings.

To properly engage in party's organizational life meetings, there must be a clearly defined guiding ideology. This requires the conscientious study of the documents of the 12th National Congress and the unification of everyone's ideological understanding with the spirit of the 12th National Congress.

To properly engage in party's organizational life meetings, we must strictly and conscientiously develop criticism and self-criticism. Every party member and cadre must treat the party cause, the people's cause, and the overall revolutionary situation as his priority and bravely sweep away the political dust in his ideology. To develop criticism and self-criticism, we must dare to overcome personal relationship and face consideration, place problems on the table, truly bare our hearts, and deal in absolute sincerity. Based on the principles of "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "not only to clear up the thoughts but

also to unite the comrades" and through criticism and self-criticism, we must overcome weaknesses, correct errors, strengthen party unification, and increase the party's fighting strength.

To properly carry out the party's organizational life meetings, the leading cadres must properly take the lead, be strict in self-analysis, be brave in shouldering responsibilities, and be the examples of criticism and self-criticism. The various levels of responsible cadres of the party must treat the party's organizational life meetings as a major event to hold on tightly and properly so that they will become regularized and systematized, take hold of tendentious problems and provide timely solutions, and make new contributions so that our party construction will become the strong nucleus in guiding the socialist cause and a new situation will be created for socialist modernization construction.

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CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

TRUE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Xu Xun [1776 6676]: "Implementation is the Key"]

[Text] The new constitution is one of the best constitutions China has had since the founding of the People's Republic.

The constitution must be conscientiously implemented as soon as it is promulgated. No matter how good it is, the constitution will not have any effect if it is not seriously implemented--this is something in which we've had painful lessons. The 1954 constitution was publicly acknowledged as a good constitution, but due to the "lawlessness" and crude, directionless senselessness of the "Cultural Revolution", citizens were nearly totally stripped of all legal rights, the masses of the people were subjected to every type of maltreatment, and the constitution became a worthless scrap of paper. The new constitution was drawn up in light of a summation of historical lessons and experience; we must definitely defend the sanctity and the full implementation of the constitution.

Implementing the constitution will not be an easy matter. During the long period of time when China was ruled by feudalism, the peasants were constantly "lawlessly" uprising, but their uprisings were completely just revolutionary actions. Under the reactionary rule of the Guomindang, the Chinese Communist Party also "lawlessly" lead the people in revolutionary struggle, but after the establishment of the people's government, a basic change occurred in the class character of the law. The law became the concentrated expression of the highest interests of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. If "lawlessness" had continued, it would have meant the wrecking of our own cause and the dismantling of our own power. Unfortunately, some of our cadres did not completely understand this shift. Therefore, in daily life, they haven't stressed observing the constitution or the law, and have turned a deaf ear towards behavior that has violated or sabotaged the law. We will have to do a great deal of work before the full implementation of the constitution can be guaranteed.

On whom shall we rely to guarantee the implementation of the constitution? On the power of the people. The central meaning of the new constitution is in the general programme where it stipulates that: "All power in the PRC

belongs to the people." The constitution has given to the citizens all political rights, including the right to supervise the organs of state and state personnel. With the exception of cases where political rights are deprived by law, no organization or person can violate these rights, and it is a violation of the constitution if these rights are violated. Without waging struggle against behavior that is in violation of the constitution, the legal freedoms and rights of the citizens and the sanctity of the constitution cannot be defended.

The party charter passed by the 12th CPC Congress clearly stipulates: "The party must operate within the bounds of the constitution and the law." This fully shows the extremely clear-cut attitude of our party. Our party has not only lead the people in setting up a new constitution, it is also leading the people in protecting the sanctity and authority of the new constitution, and in guaranteeing its real implementation. As our party is the ruling party, most of the leadership at all levels of the organs of state are communist party members, therefore, our words and actions carry great weight. All CPC members, especially members who hold leading positions, have to pay attention to their every word and deed to make sure they are following the basic principle of "all power belongs to the people", and to make sure that no harm is being done to the legal rights and freedoms of the citizens, or in other words, to make sure that their speech and actions are constitutional. With this sort of awareness we can eliminate such abnormal phenomena as ignoring the law and substituting power and personal commands for the law.

12221

CSO: 4005/351

PARTY AND STATE

NATURE OF CURRENT CLASS STRUGGLE ANALYZED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Miao Zengrui [5372 1073 3843]: "Characteristics of Current Class Struggle in Our Country"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has issued a series of accurate statements on characteristics of current class struggle in our country, which began with the implementation of the decision to shift the focus of our work, and has further summed it up at great length in the report to the 12th Party Congress. To assess accurately the characteristics and to handle problems of current class struggle properly is of vital significance. Just as it was pointed out in the report to the 12th Party Congress, "This is the key to success in guaranteeing the people's democratic rights, and in exercising effective dictatorship over a small number of hostile elements, and an important guarantee for us to uphold socialism." Then, what are the key points that highlight our current class struggle? I think that they can be summed up as follows:

First, the current class struggle is mainly a struggle carried out by the people against those hostile elements who oppose and undermine our socialist system. The report to the 12th Party Congress points out: "At present, there is still a variety of hostile elements who have been deliberately embarking on activities to sabotage work in economic, political, ideological, and cultural fields, and social life. The current class struggle carried out by the people against these hostile elements." This judgment represents a scientific view of the basic characteristics of class struggle of this new socialist period. In class society, where various classes occupy different positions in social life, class struggle reflects a conflict of fundamental interests between two complete and rival classes. But gone with the basically successful socialist transformation of the means of production in our country are exploiters as a complete class. What remains is only some hostile elements of various kinds and remnants of certain classes, thus reducing the original form of class struggle between the complete and rival classes to a struggle in residual form under the socialist conditions. In other words, our current class struggle differs not only from class struggle before the exploiting classes were eliminated but also from our future society when class struggle fades away completely. Summarizing the basic

characteristics of class struggle of this new historical period in this way completely conforms to the actual conditions of our country. Confining class struggle to certain stages of history, this scientific summarization reflects the general trend that the intensity of class struggle will gradually ease off.

Second, the previous highlights of class struggle indicate fundamental changes in its status, role and form in social life. First, because the class struggle has reduced to its present residual form, subsequent changes in its role as the principal social contradiction is expected. This means that class struggle in its present form can no longer occupy the dominant position as the principal contradiction. Since it can no longer define, influence, and dominate other social contradictions, any continued attempt to propose "the class struggle as the key link" is clearly wrong. Second, a corresponding view is that since the role of class struggle has changed, it can no longer serve as the key and direct vehicle to develop society. Its role has changed from one of transforming the old relations of production and liberating the productive forces to one of protecting and developing the productive forces under the new relations of production. Third, the form of class struggle has also changed in the fundamental way; from the turbulent massive class struggle of the revolutionary period to the current form of class struggle which is conducted in a well-planned and orderly manner under the leadership of the state organs. In other words, facts will be used as evidence, laws will be used as criteria, and judicial proceedings will be adopted to investigate cases and solve problems of class struggle.

Third, class struggle will exist only to a certain degree for a long time to come. The saying that class struggle will exist only to a certain degree is a factual reflection, and brilliant and accurate epitomization of objective reality, and a clear-cut conclusion on mistakes our party has committed over the years in the direction of guiding ideology. The term "certain degree" is a remark that distinguishes our current class struggle from class struggle in history, and signals a break with the "leftist" tendency of "taking class struggle as the key link."

The existence of class struggle to "a certain degree" does not mean that it exists only in certain areas or regions, but that it no longer occupies the dominant position in our social life, and social contradictions that exist in various parts of our country are not contradictions in the nature of class struggle. For this reason, we must exercise great care when we proceed to distinguish contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people, and define the nature of various social contradictions of this new period.

The statement that class struggle is mainly a struggle carried out by the people against hostile elements means that it is mainly a struggle involving ourselves and the enemy. Among the targets of struggle are deliberate saboteurs of economic, political, ideological, and cultural programs, trying to overthrow the socialist system, and others who have spared no effort to publicize and promote the capitalist system, and who have attempted to steer

themselves away from the socialist course and quit the leadership of the party. If no stern measures are taken against these persons, we will find it impossible to protect the broadly based people's democracy, and preserve the stability and unity of the nation, and the cause of socialist construction will be adversely affected.

Contradictions among the people are contradictions that do not result from any conflict of their fundamental interests, and therefore, cannot be categorized as part of class struggle. Of course, because the exploiting classes have made their ideology widely felt among the people, class struggle may find its expression among the people. Such expression is closely related to, but differs in principle from class struggle. Before it progresses to a certain degree, and reaches the stage of qualitative changes, it remains an expression of class struggle among the people in varying degrees, and therefore, cannot be viewed as part of class struggle.

Apart from the instances described above, there are many other contradictions that are not in the nature of class struggle. Whether or not these contradictions can be properly handled is crucial, at all times, to the implementation of the party's principles and policies.

Fourth, class struggle may tend to sharpen under certain conditions. Like anything else, class struggle is a process of development marked by twists and turns instead of straight lines. The class struggle of this new period will proceed in ups and downs, with its intensity gradually easing off. Then, under what conditions can the sharpening of class struggle become unavoidable? From the international point of view, when imperialism, hegemonism, and other reactionary forces embroil themselves in our domestic struggle, trying to subvert, and mount a large-scale invasion of our country, class struggle is certain to become more acute than ever. From the domestic point of view, when the hostile elements both inside and outside the mainland mount frenzied subversive activities and attacks, or when we commit another mistake in the direction of guiding ideology and cannot correct it in good time, class struggle is also likely to sharpen. Since our republic was born of an old society, it seems impossible for us to eliminate all vestiges of the past. To us, building socialism is something we have never experienced before. Nor can we have anywhere to turn for its formula. Due to this fact, many loopholes still need to be closed in our political and economic systems. These are loopholes that may inevitably tempt the hostile forces to take advantage of. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in order to accelerate the tempo of socialist modernization, we have put into effect a policy of opening our door to foreigners, and revitalizing the economy at home. This decision is completely correct and absolutely necessary. But the objective reality is that it has given the international capitalist forces another channel through which they can infiltrate our country with their material lures and ideologies and cultures. It is certain that they will constantly apply new tactics, and use sugar-coated bullets as part of a well planned and well-organized plot to "evolutionize by peaceful means" our socialist society into their capitalist-oriented "free world." Criminals at home can also take advantage

of the loopholes in our systems of production, distribution, and circulation to create troubles. All these factors will tend to sharpen the class struggle to a certain degree. For this reason, we must heighten our vigilance, and persist in applying Marxist class viewpoint to handle social contradictions and phenomena characteristic of class struggle.

In short, we must accurately assess such characteristics of class struggle of this new socialist period so that we can achieve a comprehensive and clear understanding of all contradictions and phenomena that exist objectively, and prevent, under whatever circumstances, the development of a situation in which we may ignore one erroneous tendency while paying attention to another. Only in this way can we guarantee the development of socialist modernization in the correct direction and mobilize all positive factors to go all out to break a new ground in the construction of socialist modernization.

9574

CSO: 4005/401

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG URGES STUDIES OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Handling Well Three Links and Carrying Out Three Integrations: The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee Calls for Continued In-Depth Study of the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress Province-Wide"]

[Text] Recently, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a standing members meeting. It heard a report by its Propaganda Department on studying documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in this province and carried on a discussion on how to deepen the study in the coming stage. The Provincial Committee requires all Party organizations at different levels to continue handling well the study, a matter of prime importance at the present time, and calls for all Party members and cadres of this province to study well and in depth the 12th Congress documents, to do well at current work and to lead the masses in making greater effort to create a new situation in all fields.

On the basis of the study of the preceding stage, the Provincial Committee requires Party organizations at all levels to continue strengthening leadership, overcoming the feeling of "almost done" and slackness of manner, in order to settle key problems such as how to deepen understanding, how to unify thought, how to inspire enthusiasm, and how to enhance confidence, thus, actually transforming the spirit of the 12th Congress into firm determination and conscious action by the Party members, cadres and masses of the whole province. It was stated that, at present, the first thing is to handle well the three links--convening enlarged CPC Committee conferences at all levels, training Party members in rotation, and publicizing and explaining the 12th Congress documents to the masses. The cadres above section level should be organized to concentrate their time and energy on studying and discussing specific subjects according to the six parts of the Report to the 12th CPC National Congress in order that they grasp the spirit of the 12th Congress documents fully and systematically. Defects such as "interested in new points but not understanding in depth," "stopping after getting a little knowledge" should be overcome, and concrete plans and measures on the target of "quadruple the national economy by the end of this century" should not be worked out until the documents have been studied assiduously and in depth. The rotated training of the Party members in the basic units, the principal contents of which are the Report to the 12th CPC National

Congress and the new Party Constitution, should be carried on as well. All cadres must engage in study in an all-round way by means of rotated training classes, gathering in small concentrations or for two and a half days a week. The leading cadres at all levels should continue serving as examples in the study. The principal comrades of the Party and government in charge in all areas should make guidance lectures aimed at the general problems of ideology, policy and theory which are raised by the cadres and masses in their studies.

The Provincial CPC Committee emphasized that the study of the 12th Congress documents must stress practice, applying it to the "three integrations"-- integration of document study with the year-end examination and summation; with the restructure and the experiments of Party rectification; and with changing styles, solving ideological problems, and doing well in the current production and general work. All localities and all units must have certain accomplishments in the realization of the "three basic favorable turns." They should start from their own unit, from the leading bodies, from themselves, applying the tremendous vigor called forth by studying the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress to do well in the current production and general work.

12272

CSO: 4005/376

PARTY AND STATE

PREFECT CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Baoding Prefect Cadres at Level of County Party Committee Standing Committee and Above Hold Organizational Life Meeting; Open Up a Confrontation of Ideas and Improve Fighting Ability of Leading Groups"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO dispatch: According to a report from the HEBEI REIBAO, a meeting on organizational life was held in early December 1982 by all leading cadres on or above the rank of vice director of bureaus directly subordinate to Baoding Prefect and all county party committee standing committee members of the prefect who took part in the study class organized and participated in by Baoding's prefectural party committee on documents from the 12th CPC Congress. Based on the conscientious study and understanding of the spirit of the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the participants carried out a serious, earnest criticism and self-criticism centering on the problem of how to energize and unite the thinking of our leading groups, taking the new party charter as a yardstick, with the goal of opening up new prospects in the construction of socialist modernization; very good results were achieved. This meeting on organizational life stressed and solved the following four problems:

1. "Left" influences were further investigated and sorted out. After analyzing their thinking in relation to daily practice, it was the common feeling among many comrades that the "left" influence is still reflected in our current work in the following ways: one is the frequent use of pre-"Cultural Revolution" methods to define models without seeing the serious flaws of these models and without seeing the demands of the masses for reform; the second is the habitual use of old methods to deal with new problems that have arisen with new situations; the third is looking for faults in present policies instead of in one's own work when problems occur in the relaxing of policy restrictions and the enlivening of the economy; the fourth is the attitude of indifference and the putting up of obstacles at all levels instead of showing enthusiastic support for new phenomena that have appeared for the first time under the guidance of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts developed since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. Based on the foundation of self-criticism, party organizations at all levels directly subordinate to the prefect and all county party organizations suggested measures to eliminate the "left" influence.

2. Unity with the Central Committee based on political unanimity was increased. Everyone stated clearly the main manifestations of the lack of ideological unity, and analyzed the reasons for this lack in themselves. It was shown that in order to achieve ideological unity, coteries must be smashed, and unity in thinking must be achieved based on the correct guiding principles set by the 12th Party Congress, and on the aim of whole-heartedly serving the people.

3. The participants' revolutionary spirit was re-ignited. Not a few comrades criticized themselves for being complacent and not willing to reform. Everyone indicated that it was necessary to start from revolutionizing oneself, improve the leading groups, implement cooperation between new and old and the replacement of the latter by the former, and to gradually construct combat command posts at all levels that are compatible with the developing of new prospects.

4. Everyone at the organizational life meeting believed that in order to implement a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style of work, all individual party members must be upright and correct and must be willing to use vigorous methods in dealing with stubborn negative attitudes. Proceeding from this understanding, each unit brought up focal problems involved in the correcting of unhealthy tendencies in the party. The comrades of quite a few units expressed a marked desire to reform in problems personally involving themselves. Many units drafted certain regulations concerning the correcting of unhealthy tendencies in the party.

12221

CSO: 4005/351

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG HIGH-RANKING CADRES STUDY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Party School of Guangdong Province Party Committee Offers Classes on Science and Technology"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO dispatch: In the first half of last year, the party school of the Guangdong Province Party Committee offered rotational training classes on science and technology to leading cadres at and above the level of deputy secretary of county party committees. Experts and professors were engaged to lecture on the general situation of the development and social functions of science and technology, current trends in foreign science and technology, agricultural modernization and the tasks of agricultural science, the party's guiding principles and policies on science and technology and other subjects.

Much was learned through the studying and was commonly reflected in the thinking of the students: One--the recognition that there is a great need for a general dissemination of basic knowledge in science and technology among leading cadres. Many students said that to do a good job of economic construction, we must first rely on policy, and second, must depend on science, and if leading cadres don't understand science and technology, it will be impossible to do a good job in leading economic work. Two--a further understanding of the role and function of scientific and technological personnel in the construction of the Four Modernizations and the need to fully arouse their enthusiasm. Three--a deeper understanding that the key to the development of science and technology is the leadership.

12221

CSO: 4005/351

PARTY AND STATE

STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS CONTINUES IN HEILONGJIANG

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by the Theory Education Office, Propaganda Department, Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee: "Party Organizations at All Levels Regard the Study of the 12th Congress Documents as Top Priority; The Study of the 12th CPC National Congress Documents Has Been Spread to the Entire Heilongjiang Province"]

[Text] Presently, the study of the 12th Congress documents has been widespread in towns and villages and in every front of this province. A great upsurge is unfolding.

In the past 3-odd months, the CPC Committees at all levels of Heilongjiang Province organized the vast number of Party members and cadres to read thoroughly the Report to the 12th Congress and to study specific subjects according to its six parts by means of running different kinds of study classes, insisting on weekly study days, rotating training in groups and by stages. The training in rotation of Party members in basic units has already started and the motive of this study is cultivating and training for publicizing and explaining the 12th Congress documents to the masses in succession.

During the period of the 12th CPC National Congress, CPC Committees at all levels of Heilongjiang Province held Committee or Standing Committee meetings one after another to work out concrete plans for the study and propagandizing of the Congress documents. The members of the CPC Committees at all levels took part in and led the study on their own initiative. The principal leading comrades of Hejiang Prefecture and Harbin and Qiqihar have, time and again, given thought mobilization speeches and guidance lectures of the study to Party members and cadres. Qiqihar sent down 33 leading municipal-level cadres to guide the study of the cadres and to publicize and explain the 12th Congress documents to the masses in the fronts where they are assigned to be in charge.

Following the study class run by the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Committee in September, different prefectures, municipalities and counties have extensively cultivated and trained cadre. According to incomplete statistics of 16 prefectures and municipalities, up to the first ten-day period of November, 2,936 cadre study classes were run, and more than 148,200 assistants for guidance, publicity and explanation were trained, and this formed a massive assistance corps.

The CPC Committees at all levels put heavy emphasis on reading the documents repeatedly and seriously in this study. In the light of reality, certain units raised points for discussion and consideration in the study, guiding everybody there to understand the spirit of the 12th Congress fully and systematically, and on this basis, stressing the essentials and deepening the discussion. A great number of units conducted surveys of the ideological trend of their Party members, cadres, and masses beforehand, and paid special attention to guide everybody to say what was on their minds and speak without any inhibitions, discovering the disparities and carrying out criticism and self-criticism linked with the problems arising from thinking and understanding. A vivid and concrete education was then waged by means of making "inventory" and comparison aimed at those problems.

Through the study, Party members, cadres and masses deepened their recognition of the historic stature of the 12th CPC National Congress; defined clearly the Party's strategic aim of economic construction; deepened their understanding of the building of the spiritual civilization with the core of communist ideology; strengthened the sense of responsibility and the feeling of urgency in creating a new situation in all fields; called forth their political vigor and inspired their revolutionary enthusiasm--all these have forcibly prompted production and general work, and new people and new things have emerged one after the other.

12272

CSO: 4005/376

PARTY AND STATE

TEXT OF SHANDONG CIRCULAR ON STUDYING, PROPAGATING NEW CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The following is the complete text of the Shandong CPC Committee's circular, dated 17 December, on studying and propagating the new constitution, directed to all prefectural, municipal and county party committees, to the party committees in all large enterprises and higher educational institutions, to the party organizations and committees in departments directly under the provincial government, to party committees in all people's organizations and the party committee in the provincial military district:

The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee has recently issued a circular with specific dispositions as to the propagating and studying of the new constitution, in which it set forth clear and definite demands that are to be conscientiously carried out everywhere. The new constitution, adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, has the four cardinal principles as its overall guiding ideology, sums up the positive and negative experiences of the more than 30 years since the establishment of our government, pools the wisdom and will of all the nationalities throughout the country and affirms in the form of the nation's fundamental law our people's general task from hereon as defined by the 12th National Party Congress. The new constitution contains clear and definite provisions on our political, economic and cultural institutions, on the basic duties and rights of the citizens, on the state organization, etc. It is a constitution that meets the needs of our socialist modernization drive and is of a long-term stable character. It is a general statute for good government and peace in the new historical period, and is also a guideline for the basic activities of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The conscientious propagation, study and implementation of the new constitution is bound to advance the building of our country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system to a new stage and is bound to play an effective role in rallying the people and providing legal guarantees for building up our country into a socialist state with a high degree of culture and democracy. The party committees at all levels of the entire province must pay the greatest attention to the propagation and study of the new constitution, must truly take this task in hand as a major issue, must speedily set off an upsurge of propaganda and study of the new constitution on a province-wide scale, and must resolutely strive to spread the knowledge

of the constitution to every household and every individual and to have observance and implementation of the new constitution become a conscious act of all the numerous party members, cadres and of the masses.

First, the study and propaganda of the new constitution shall take the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and Comrade Peng Zhen's [1756 4176] "Report on the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" as main texts to study and propagate, but shall also combine the study and propaganda of the new constitution with a thorough study of the documents from the 12th National Party Congress, a study of Premier Zhao Ziyang's [6392 4793 7122] "Report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan" and of other legal documents. The study and propaganda must emphasize helping the numerous party members, cadres and the masses gain an understanding of the important role of the constitution in the country's political life, in the economic construction and in the building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, an understanding of the basic content and various important provisions of the constitution, and an understanding of the importance and necessity for the whole party and all the people to observe and safeguard the constitution. The emphasis must furthermore be on unifying knowledge with action in the implementation of the new constitution.

Second, studying and propagating the new constitution must be closely linked with reality. Owing to the long-term "leftist" influences, especially due to the 10 years of internal turmoil, the phenomenon of having many among our cadres and among the masses show indifference to the legal system--laws are not complied with or not strictly carried out--has assumed serious proportions. By means of study and propaganda of the new constitution we must earnestly raise an awareness of the concept of the legal system among the large number of our cadres and among the masses and clear up all kinds of confusions and erroneous ideas that do not conform with the provisions of the constitution. We must have our party members and cadres realize that the constitution was drawn up under the guidance of the party, that the party must lead the people in the resolute implementation of the constitution, that the party must operate within the limits of the constitution and the laws and must definitely not contravene the constitution and the laws. No organization or individual, including leading cadres, shall have privileges above and beyond the constitution and the laws. We must therefore consciously safeguard the sanctity of the constitution and implement the constitution in an exemplary way. We must educate the broad masses to have them gain a stronger sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs, to have them observe and safeguard the constitution in all their actions, and fight all activities that contravene or undermine the constitution. We must integrate the consolidation of public order with public security, adopt the constitution as guideline and the laws as foundation, forcefully strike out against all criminal activities, promote stability and unity and the continued vivid and vigorous development of the overall political situation.

Third, we must organize forces in all the various quarters and utilize various forms in launching our study and propaganda activities for the new constitution. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, the

propaganda departments and judicial departments at all levels must closely cooperate and effectively set about the task of studying and propagating the new constitution. Government cadres shall set aside the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday every week to carry on studies. Party and youth league members shall use party training and youth league training classes and party life meetings to carry on studies. The study groups of government cadres that have just taken up the study of the documents from the 12th National Party Congress shall combine this study with the study of the new constitution and of Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan." Publications, radio and television programs of the information and publication departments shall step up propagandistic reports, publicize model cases, publish editorials and commentaries relevant to the study of the new constitution, organize workers engaged in theoretical studies and those in political science and law to write articles and undertake symposia on the new constitution, to introduce knowledge on the new constitution and compile and publish books that have a bearing on the propagation and study of the new constitution. The cultural departments shall organize authors, dramatists, artists, film teams, movie theaters, culture centers (stations), etc. to write or perform appropriate items and to use slide shows, books, picture-story books, literary and song performances to energetically propagate the new constitution. The educational departments shall organize and mobilize the teachers and professors in universities, middle and elementary schools and have them carry on education on the observance of the constitution and on constitutional knowledge.

Fourth, strengthen leadership, centralize study arrangements. The propagation and implementation of the new constitution are long-term tasks. The period from now on until the end of March of next year is to be a phase of concentrated study and propaganda of the new constitution. Before New Year, apart from organizing the study by government cadres and members of the party and the youth league, we must train propagandists who must effectively utilize all the time at their disposal to engage in propaganda among the masses. In the course of activities in connection with the planned parent-hood propaganda month at the end of December this year, we must also include study of the relevant articles of the new constitution. Around the spring festival, an educational drive for the change of prevailing customs and habits shall be launched which is to take the study and propaganda of the new constitution as main content in order to resolve such existing social problems as mercenary and arranged marriages, feudal superstitions, extravagance and waste, undesirable wedding and funeral customs and problems of public security. Next year March, during national courtesy month, the study and propaganda of the new constitution must also be included as a major item. After March, we shall turn to intensifying the implementation of the new constitution and engage in penetrating study and propaganda.

It is hoped that the conditions of study and propaganda on the new constitution will be reported without delay to the provincial party committee.

9808

CSO: 4005/365

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG LAW SOCIETY PREPARATORY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NEW CONSTITUTION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Mou Yanlun [3664 6056 4858]: "Study and Propagation of the New Constitution; the Provincial Law Society Preparatory Committee Holds Discussion Meeting"]

[Text] On 28 December the Provincial Law Society Preparatory Committee held a meeting at Jinan for the discussion of the theoretical side of the new constitution. The comrades attending the meeting probed into the guiding ideology, the basic special features and the question of safeguarding the unity and sanctity of the new constitution.

It was unanimously agreed that our country's new constitution is of a socialist type. It affirms the system of public ownership of the means of production and the principle of distribution according to work. It affirms the leading position in the state of the working class and its vanguard, the communist party. It affirms the position of the broad masses as masters of their own affairs in the political, economic, cultural and social life of the country. It affirms the dictatorship of the broad masses over the extremely small minority of hostile elements. It is for these reasons that the new constitution is better suited than the preceding three constitutions for our country's modernization drive. It rectifies the long-term influences of "leftist" mistakes, embodies the political line, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, embodies the four cardinal principles as well as the general task outlined by the 12th National Party Congress and the principle that the party must operate within the limits of the constitution and the laws.

All were agreed that it is extremely important to factually ensure the implementation of the new constitution. If we are to actually ensure the implementation of the new constitution, we must exert great efforts in propagating the new constitution and bring about a conscious observance of the new constitution by the large number of our cadres and by the masses. To ensure the implementation of the constitution, we must also strengthen and speed up our country's legislative work, to have the basic principles and the basic spirit of the constitution assume concrete form in our laws and regulations. In order to strengthen the supervision of the implementation of our constitution, there shall be a special organ which shall exercise

supervision together with the supervision by the masses. As to the strengthening of the party's leadership in the implementation of the new constitution, all agreed that this implies two things: first, that the party organizations must take the constitution as fundamental guideline for their activities, lead and direct the people of the whole country to observe the constitution and ensure the implementation of the constitution, and secondly, "the party must operate within the limits of the constitution and the laws." No action by any party organization or party member must contravene the provisions of the constitution and of the laws.

All comrades at the meeting expressed their intention to study thoroughly the new constitution side by side with the broad masses, to do a good job at propagating the new constitution and to set examples in observing the new constitution. Over 30 persons, workers in the field of law, teachers and research personnel in the field of law, attended the discussion meeting.

9808

CSO: 4005/365

PARTY AND STATE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED ON TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS, RETIRED CADRES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO column: "Excerpts of Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] Rely on These Two Methods to Correct the Mistake of Discriminating Against Intellect

There are still many mistaken concepts and methods at present concerning the treatment of knowledge and intellectuals that will not be able to be overcome without great effort. There are two main methods for overcoming this problem. The first is to draw up a list of subjects and write articles about them to create public opinion, that is to say, to work on persuading and educating all cadres and the entire people; if industrial and agricultural cadres, and also intellectuals can straighten out their thinking on this problem and be made to feel that current policy on the issue is reasonable and sensible, it will be easy to get things done. The second method is to stress strongly the investigation, supervision and urging of the implementation of our policy on intellectuals. We must constantly investigate, supervise and urge the implementation of policy, solving problems as we find them, not letting go until each one is corrected. By investigating everywhere, people will be made to feel there is no way to evade their responsibilities. In this way, the reform of the entire mood and way of doing things of society concerning this problem can also be pushed forward. The key to turning around society's attitude and mood is in firm, dogged persistence.

Old Retired Comrades Must Treasure Honor

According to regulations, retired older comrades must be looked after in every aspect of their lives. Political concern must be shown for retired, old comrades so that they can maintain in their old age great communist ideals and values. As everyone always associates such fine words as "loftiness", "purity" and "unselfishness" with retired old comrades, they are expected to carry on the glorious tradition, set good examples and make known their reputation far and wide. If older comrades claim credit for themselves and become arrogant, violate party discipline, and lose the moral fiber old cadres and old party members ought to have, their reputation will suffer.

12221

CSO: 4005/351

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

CADRES' RURAL STUDY--At the beginning of the new year, 30-odd leading cadres from the Shanxi Province CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government went down into the countryside to listen to the ideas of the peasant masses, to promote ideological emancipation and to make changes in their styles of work. Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501], secretary of the standing committee of the Shanxi Province Party Committee, said that the CPC demands that there be a new atmosphere in all aspects of our work for the new year. If our leading ideology, style and plans of work are to suit the current situation, leading cadres of units directly subordinate to the province must go out of their offices, go down to the grassroots and absorb political nutrition from the masses so as to enable them to emancipate their thinking a bit more, to be a bit more daring in reform, and to enable our thinking, styles and methods of work to be compatible with the new situation. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 3] 12221

CSO: 4005/351

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HARBIN BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTS POPULATION FIGURES

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Article: "Harbin Municipal Bureau of Statistics Reports Major Statistics from Population Census"]

[Text] The Municipal Bureau of Statistics today released a report of population statistics from the 1982 population census.

The report says that some results have already been obtained by the manual compilation of certain statistics from the third population census in Harbin. The total municipal population is 2,542,869 people, and in comparison with the second census of 1964, during the 18 year period there was a total increase of 574,242 people, an average yearly increase of 31,902 people and an average yearly increase rate of 1.4 percent.

Greater Proportion of Males to Females. The total population for the whole city consisted of 1,280,443 males, 50.35 percent, and 1,262,426 females, 49.65 percent. Compared to the 1964 census, there was an increase of 270,168 males and 304,074 females, a faster increase in the number of females.

Many Nationalities. There are a total of 32 nationalities registered throughout the whole city. These include 2,434,627 people of the Han nationality, 95.7 percent, and 108,242 people belonging to 31 minority nationalities, 4.3 percent. Those minority nationalities with populations over 10,000 people are: Manchus with 49,888 people, Koreans with 30,514 people and [Chinese] Moslems with 25,248 people.

Improvements in the Level of Culture. Within the city there are 67,027 people who have a college graduate level of culture, 29,453 people who are attending college (including students living on college campuses), 404,616 people with a senior middle school level of culture, 888,828 persons with a junior middle school level of culture and 655,973 people with a primary school level of culture. The people with a senior middle school, junior middle school and primary school level of culture includes graduates of those schools and past and current students.

In comparison with 1964, for every 10,000 persons, changes in the cultural levels occurred as follows: the number of people with a college level of culture rose from 310 people to 379 people; the number of people with a senior middle school level of culture rose from 429 persons to 1,591 persons; the number of people with a junior middle school level of culture rose from 1,228 people to 3,495 people; the number of people with a primary school level of culture declined from 3,617 people to 2,579 people. The number of illiterate or semi-literate people (defined as people over age 12 who cannot read or who can read only a little) was 233,851 people, and in comparison with 1964, the total percentage of illiterate and semi-literate people declined from 16.1 percent to 9.2 percent.

Slightly Higher Rate of Natural Population Increase. In 1981, 40,486 people were born in the whole city, a birth rate of 16.6 per thousand; there were 13,497 deaths in the whole city, a death rate of 5.5 per thousand. There was a natural population increase of 26,989 people, a natural population increase rate of 11.1 per thousand.

Population Distribution Among the Wards. The population of the urban wards consists of 2,162,147 people and the population of the suburban wards consists of 380,722 people. The population of the urban wards comprises 85 percent of the total municipal population and that of the suburban wards comprises 15 percent of the total municipal population.

The population distribution for each ward is as follows:

Daoli Ward	580,312 people
Nangang Ward	561,819 people
Daowai Ward	401,470 people
Taiping Ward	315,989 people
Dongli Ward	274,580 people
Xiangfang Ward	262,747 people
Pingfang Ward	145,952 people

11582
CSO: 4005/342

BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION STATISTICS IN SHANXI PROVINCE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article: Provincial Statistics Bureau Announces Population Statistics for Shanxi Province, Total Population reaches 25,291,389 People"]

[Text] Males occupied 52 percent of the population and females occupied 48 percent. The rate of natural population growth for 1981 was 13.77 per thousand. For 1982, the town population stood at 5,314,528 people, 21.01 percent of the total population of the province.

Report by the Shanxi Province Statistics Bureau on the
Population Statistics from the Third Population Census

30 October 1982

In Shanxi Province, the tasks of the third population census were carried out under the leadership of all levels of party committees and the government, with the support of the broad and with the joint efforts of the broad population census work personnel. Preparations for population census work began in 1980 and full-scale population census taking began on 1 July 1982. The tasks of population census registration and manual assembly of the records were satisfactorily completed according to the schedule laid down for the whole country. After making a re-examination and after checking all the work, the quality of the population census materials was very high and achieved the standards set by the state. All population census materials are now being processed by electronic computers. The following report of population statistics was manually assembled:

1. Total Population. On 1 July 1982, the provisional total population for Shanxi Province was 25,291,389 people. In comparison with the second population census of 1964, the 18 year period showed a total population increase of 7,276,322 people, an increase of 40.39 percent and an average yearly increase of 404,240 people. The average yearly rate of increase was 1.9 percent.

2. Sexual Proportions. The total population for the entire province consisted of 13,162,702 males, 52 percent of the total population, and 12,128,687 females, 48 percent of the total population. The sexual proportion is 108.5 (taking females as 100).

3. Minority Nationality Populations. The Han Nationality population stood at 25,227,798 people, 99.75 percent of the total population for the whole province. The minority nationality populations stood at 63,544 people, 0.25 percent of the total population of the whole province. In comparison with the population census of 1964, the Han Nationality population increased by 7,253,137 people, an increase of 40.35 percent. The minority nationality population increased by 23,447 people, an increase of 58.48 percent.

4. Cultural Levels of the Population. Throughout the entire province the cultural level of the people stood at 150,136 people at the college level, 1,881,791 people at the senior middle school level, 5,526,531 people at the junior middle school level and 9,821,903 people at the primary school level. In comparison with 1964, the cultural levels of the population showed an increase at the college level from 3.75 people per thousand to 5.94 per thousand, at the senior middle school level from 11.29 per thousand to 74.4 per thousand, at the junior middle school level from 49.68 per thousand to 218.51 per thousand, and at the primary school level from 352.99 per thousand to 388.35 per thousand. The population of illiterates and semi-literates (people over 12 years old who cannot read or can read only a little) stood at 4,547,680 people. In comparison with 1964, there was a decline in the total population of illiterate and semi-literate people from 33.85 percent to 17.98 percent.

5. Births and Deaths in the 1981 Population. In 1981, 506,137 people were born in this province, a population birth rate of 20.31 per thousand. In the same year, 163,027 people died in this province, a population death rate of 6.54 per thousand. For 1981, the natural population increase rate was 13.77 per thousand.

6. Total Town Population. The 1982 total town population for the entire province stood at 5,314,528 people. In comparison with the population census of 1964, the total town population increased by 2,141,638 people, an increase of 67.5 percent. In comparison with 1964, the total town population for the entire province increased from 17.61 percent to 21.01 percent.

7. Prefectural and Municipal Population Distributions.

Taiyuan Muni.--2,219,605 people	Xinxian Pref.--2,456,524 people
(including 444,889 people in	Luliang Pref.--2,554,345 people
Qinxu, Yangqu and Loufan counties)	Jinzhong Pref.--3,145,814 people
Datong Muni.--967,610 people	Jindongnan
Yangquan Muni.--466,563 people	Prefecture --3,994,875 people
Changzhi Muni.--436,149 people	Linfen Pref.--3,027,077 people
Yanbei Pref.--2,322,198 people	Yuncheng Pref.--3,700,629 people

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TIANJIN REPORTS SELECTED MUNICIPAL POPULATION STATISTICS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Article: "Municipal Bureau of Statistics Announces Population Figures from Census"]

[Text] Report by the Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Statistics on Major Population Statistics from the 1982 Population Census.

1 October 1982

In accordance with the regulations determined upon by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the "Population Census Methods for the Third Census of the Chinese People's Republic," Tianjin initiated the recording of the third population census at zero hours on 1 July 1982. The recording of this population census took place with the active support of all leadership levels of party, people's government and all nationalities in the city and was successfully completed through the meticulous efforts of the broad census personnel. A thorough re-examination and a post-census sampling showed that the rate of error in all categories was lower than the standards established by the state, which testifies to the high quality of the work performed in recording the census in our city. A report of major population statistics derived from a simplified manual compilation of these population statistics is given below:

1. Total Population. At zero hours on 1 July 1982, our city had a permanent resident population of 7,764,141 people. In comparison with the 1964 population census performed at zero hours on 1 July of that year, showing a total population of 6,249,164 people, there was an increase of 1,514,977 people. This was an increase of 24.2 percent, an average annual increase of 84,165 people and an average annual increase rate of 1.2 percent.

2. Sexual Proportions. Of the total municipal population there were 3,942,043 males, 50.8 percent, and 3,822,098 females, 49.2 percent of the total. The sexual proportion is 103 (taking females as 100).

3. Nationality Population Figures. For the total population of Tianjin there altogether were 7,600,504 people of the Han nationality, 97.9 percent of the total and all minority nationalities combined had a population of 163,637 people, 2.1 percent of the total. In comparison with the 1964 population census, the Han nationality showed an increase of 1,482,977 people or 24.2 percent and all minority nationalities combined showed an increase of 32,000 people, an increase rate of 24.3 percent.

This population census showed Tianjin to have 30 minority nationalities, an increase of 6 nationalities over the 1964 census which had a total of 24 minority nationalities.

4. The Cultural Levels of the Population. Among the total population there are 123,136 people with a college graduate level of culture, 54,145 people with a college level of culture (including college students in school), 1,033,010 people with a senior middle school level of culture, 2,214,307 people with a junior middle school level of culture and 2,390,627 people with a primary school level of culture. The figures for the senior middle school, junior middle school and primary school levels of culture include graduates of the schools and past and current students. In comparison with the population figures from the 1964 census, for every 1,000 people changes in the cultural level took place as follows: the number of people with a college level of culture rose from 17 people to 23 people; the number of people with a senior middle school level of culture rose from 34 people to 133 people; the number of people with a junior middle school level of culture rose from 97 people to 285 people; the number of people with a primary school level of culture declined from 347 people to 308 people.

The total number of illiterates and semi-literates stood at 1,240,683 people. In comparison with the figures from the 1964 census, the total percentage of the population which was illiterate or semi-literate declined from 24.1 percent to 16. percent, a reduction of 8.1 percent.

5. The Population Birth Rate and Death Rate. In 1981, 14,808 people were born, a birth rate of 18.60 per thousand and in the same year 46,168 people died, a death rate of 6.10 per thousand. In 1981 there was a natural population increase of 94,640 people, a natural increase rate of 12.50 per thousand.

6. The Town Population. Of the total population there were 5,333,622 town inhabitants. In comparison with the figures of 1964, the towns showed an increase of 1,883,042 people, an increase of 54.6 percent. Compared to the 1964 census, the percentage of town people in the total municipal population rose from 55.2 percent in 1964 to 68.7 percent in this census.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NATIONAL LEADERS' VIEWS ON LITERATURE, ART PUBLISHED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Wei Jianlin [5898 1696 2651]]

[Text] Synopsis: "The Party and National Leaders on Literature and Art" is a book which reflects the views of the Chinese Communists on literature and art. The party always favors and works for the establishment of close connections between literature and art on the one hand and the progressive historical movement and the masses of people on the other. Since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, the party has enriched and expanded the Marxist theory of literature and art and its policy toward them in several areas: (1) Substituting the slogan calling upon literature and art to serve both the people and socialism for the slogan which subordinates literature and art to politics; (2) Reinstating, upholding and perfecting the program to let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; and (3) Evolving a theory for the construction of socialist new people.

"The Party and National Leaders on Literature and Art", published by the "Cultural and Art Publishing Press", is a book containing a total of 20 letters, speeches, statements and essays on literature and art by 12 party and national leaders, both living and dead. The writings of those party and national leaders still living which have not been published before were edited and approved by them before they were incorporated in this book. Chronologically speaking, Comrade Mao Zedong's letter to Comrade Xiao San dated June, 1939 is the earliest of them all, while the most recent is Comrade Chen Yun's letter to Comrade Deng Li, dated June, 1982. In a span of 43 years, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote 15 letters between the war against Japan and the founding of the PRC, all addressed to his comrades in the literary and art circles. Comrade Chen Yun's article "On the Tendencies among the Party's Literary and Art Workers" was written in 1943. There are 8 articles written after the founding of the PRC but before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Comrade Chen Yun's writings "On Narrative Song" were done between 1959 and 1982. The remaining 9 articles were done after the Third Plenum of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee. In addition to theoretical and policy problems, these writings touch upon drama, motion pictures, folk stories, singing and comics; fiction, poetry, evaluation of individual writers and works; and the problem of publication. The rich content and

profound thinking represented in the book are far beyond the reach of books for casual reading.

In these 43 years, the people of the various nationalities of China won their final victory over the semi-colonial semi-feudalist rule and founded a new democratic system; realized the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production and the establishment of the socialist system; and returned at last to healthy development after the tortuous "Great Cultural Revolution." In the meantime, the Chinese people's own progressive and revolutionary literature and art under the ideological banner of Marxism have emerged in the course of this particular period of history. Neither the new democratic literature and art nor the socialist literature and art have ever or could have broken away from this era of rapid progress and socialist transformation led by the Chinese Communist Party, and both have awakened a better understanding of life, reflected life as it is, and injected a drive into life itself. The party is not only concerned about the development of literature and art, but also adopted a series of programs and policies best fit for each particular period to enhance their growth. The writings included in this book by and large reflect the views of the Chinese Communists on literature and art, even though some were party and government proclamations while others were the views of particular individuals. The fact that the party is the Marxist proletarian vanguard occupying a leadership position in the life of the nation makes it necessary not only for the literary and art workers but also for all those interested in contemporary Chinese literature and art to understand those views. They provide ideological reinforcement to the progressive and revolutionary literary and art workers and open a window for the reading public to take a look at contemporary Chinese literature and art as well as the Chinese Communist theory on literature and art.

In the history of Chinese literature and art there has never been a party like the Chinese Communist Party, nor a government like the one led by the Chinese Communist Party which always favors and works for the establishment of close connections between literature and art on the one hand and the progressive historical movement and the masses of people on the other. In his letter dated 9 January 1944 on an opera "Bishang Liangshan" (Driven to Rebellion), Comrade Mao Zedong commented quite appropriately: "History is created by the people, and yet they are only dregs on the opera stage (as in all the old literature and art unrepresentative of the people) which used to be dominated by the bureaucrats, their women and children. Now congratulations are in order as you people have reversed such a reversal of history and set the record of history straight by giving an old opera a new lease of life." This represents an exposition of his views which he had expressed in 1942 at the Yen'an Forum on both literature and art. In the letter dated 2 April, he explained what Lenin meant by saying that "art should join together the feeling, thinking and will of the masses." He said the thrust of Lenin's theme implies not only "to join them together" during the production of the works of art, but also to bring the works to the masses "to blend together" the feeling, thinking and will of the masses through the dissemination of literature and art. This is the work of popularization. His emphasis that the works of literature and art should come from the

masses and return to the masses is illustrative of the theory that Lenin's views on literature and art should be understood, applied and developed in the light of the actual conditions in China. In his "Talks with the Music Workers", 24 August 1956, he went over once more the problem of the national form and national style in artistic presentations based on the characteristics of the Chinese socialist society. All the activities of the Chinese Communist Party always begin and end with the interests of the people of all the nationalities of China. The crux of the problem of the national form and national style is a question as to whether the literature and art of China should serve the people of all the nationalities of China, or one concerning the mass line and mass viewpoint in literature and art. Within the context of this approach, the acquisition, study and absorption of the beneficial artistic experiences of foreign countries should be based on Chinese art and for the enrichment and development of China's own creations. The views of Comrade Mao Zedong on these issues underscore not only decades of profound relations between the party and the masses and the crystallization of the broad historical experience which permeates the work of the party in all areas, but also the importance of methodology. The conditions are quite different now. The open-door policy and the economic and cultural exchanges with other countries have provided conditions undreamed of in those days for the acquisition, study and absorption of the artistic experience of other countries. To adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's principle that we must take the Chinese art as the foundation and be mindful of the Chinese people and the national dignity in our work to turn the ever richer and ever expanding diversified national form and national style of art into a major current in the expanse of a sea of the contemporary world art is a task requiring several generations of hard work. To seal off and overlook the artistic experiences of other countries is as unacceptable as to rely completely on foreign experience without evaluating them in the light of the conditions in China. Having experienced the threat of the "leftist" ideology and the internal disturbances brought about by the "Great Cultural Revolution", Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared in his congratulatory speech at the fourth National Congress of Literary and Art Workers that the literature and art of China belong to the people, that the literary and art workers who are answerable to the people should always work for the masses, that the people are like a mother to the literary and art workers, and that the people need art and art needs the people. It is by no means a mere coincidence that this solemn speech at the National Congress of Literary and Art Workers reiterated aphoristically the profound relationship between literature, art and the people. This explains on the one hand that as the relationship between literature, art and the people had been threatened and disrupted by the impact of the "leftist" ideology, especially the activities of the counter-revolutionary gang of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, it is therefore a historical necessity to rebuild this relationship during the drive to bring order out of chaos. It also explains that the views of the Chinese Communist Party which adheres to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought on such a problem as the relationship between literature, art and the people have been very consistent, and will no doubt remain the same now and in the future as it had been in the past.

As long as we cling fast to this crucial link built on the relationship between literature, art and the people, the literature and art would no

longer be rigid, mechanical and stagnant. We value very highly the role of individual talent and creativity in such complicated spiritual work as literature and art, even though we are convinced that the direction and vitality of the work still rest with the people. The fact that formalism, conceptualism, dogmatism, vulgar sociological tendencies, and bourgeois liberalism had occurred in the literary works, theories and commentaries represents in its final analysis a departure from the people as well as a departure from the reality. So it calls for a discussion on the relationship between the reality and the progressive historical movement. According to the communist dialectical materialist world outlook, the reality is a complex organic entity consisting of various tendencies, phases and individuals, all of which develop a given kind of relationship under given conditions. The entity itself, including its tendencies, phases and individuals, is always moving and changing. In spite of the ups and downs in the moves and changes, it always forges ahead with a force beyond the control of any human being. The Communists are opposed to keeping literature and art, a wide-ranging social undertaking which belongs to the people, within the confines of the party. Yet in view of the historical task to which they are committed, they wish that literature and art could reflect the reality correctly and lead it to move forward in accordance with its inherent law. Since both the dark and negative things as well as the bright and positive things are all realities, there is no way to tell the writers what to write and what not to write, and how to write it this way and not any other way. The most important point is the reality and not the wish of the individuals. If the realities were not regarded as an entity nor as a process of forward development, and if both the dark and negative things and bright and positive were insulated from the whole process of the movement and completely cut off from the whole process of the movement and completely cut off from the ever-changing historical creations by the people under the socialist system, the realities in the literary and art works would be unrealities. We must not regard realities as a display of unrelated items and assume that any writing about any of those items would be a valuable piece of writing, no matter how it is done. In fact, the true face of the reality appears only in its reproduction based on observations of the progressive historical movement. Whether this relationship with the progressive historical movement propels or arrests its development is a vital factor to consider in the evaluation of all the phenomena in literature and art. In presenting the socialist modernization program to the people of all the nationalities of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out "the basic criterion to tell right from wrong in all undertakings rests on whether they benefit or harm the Four Modernizations." This not only charts a correct direction in keeping with the law of history but also opens up a vast realm for literature and art to develop beyond the pursuit of limited conceptual expressions and artistic skills.

If the 20 articles included in this book were viewed as a whole, one would agree that the theory and policy of the Chinese Communists on literature and art really provide an ever-richer and ever-better way to combine the universal principle of Marxism and the actual development of literature and art in different periods of the Chinese history. Since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, the theory and policy of the party on

literature and art and the method to resolve the problems confronting them have improved noticeably in many areas. The drive to weed out the "leftist" ideological influence on literature and art, and the endeavor to make the socialist literature and art on the one hand and the historical task of socialist modernization on the other meet the evergrowing spiritual needs of the masses of people have enabled literature and art as a whole to flourish. This may be seen in the following areas: First, substituting the slogan calling upon literature and art to serve both the people and socialism for the slogan which subordinates literature and art to politics. How to handle the relationship between literature, art and politics is a serious theoretical and policy problem which has taxed us for a long time. The view critical of the separation of literature and art from politics is a lasting historical contribution of the CPC to literature and art as it urged them to be helpful to the victory of the revolutionary struggles of the masses led by the working class. This was conducive to the emergence of many excellent writers and excellent works in the years when the working class and the working people were engaged in a struggle to seize political power. But the subordination of literature and art to politics is not a scientific explanation of their relationship. Since the exploitation class as an entity no longer exists and since the work priority of the party has switched from conducting class struggle to socialist construction, the drawbacks and negative impact of such an approach have become even more pronounced. As Comrade Hu Qiaomu points out in his "problems at the Present Ideological Front", politics might be and has been interpreted to mean certain current policies, or some interim political tasks, or even the "impractical and arbitrary orders" of a political leaders. Consequently, we should not have politics for politics' sake, nor should we have literature and art for politics' sake, and much less to define the function of literature and art in terms of their subordination and service to politics. This is why when Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in "The Current Situation and Tasks" on 16 January 1980 that we could no longer advocate the subordination of literature and art to politics, and when the CPC Central Committee replaced this slogan with another which calls upon literature and art to serve both the people and socialism, the broad masses of literary and art workers as well as the masses of people showed their ardent support. But we still do not believe that literature and art should leave politics, the further away from politics the better. If the relationship of literature and art with politics were understood and handled within the framework of the relationship of literature and art with both the people and socialism, we would be better able to avoid the mistakes of the past and come to terms with the law of literature and art, and need of our times.

Working around the program of making literature and art serve both the people and socialism, several leading comrades are in favor of opening up a realm of wide-ranging creations in subject matters, themes, plots, styles, forms and language. Comrade Chen Yun who has studied narrative singing for many years is an authority on this particular discipline. His work "On Narrative Singing" included in this book is selected from his voluminous writings on this subject. Narrative singing is a kind of performing art. Comrade Chen Yun points out emphatically that the characteristics of narrative sing should be preserved, and it should remain what it stands for. Like any other form

of art, narrative singing should reflect the pulse of the new era, make use of contemporary themes, and keep pace with the times. "For this kind of art to develop, it is necessary to go to the worker and peasant masses." This in fact is a universal rule. For generations all new forms of art usually began with the people before they were adopted, polished and developed by men of letters. As soon as they become so stylized and so "elegant" that only a small minority of "readers" and "viewers" can enjoy, they are bound to be rigid and resistant to progress. In his "Speech at the Forum on Dramatic Scripts", Comrade Hu Yaobang points out from four different areas that the literature and art of China actually cover an exceptionally wide range of subject matters. The problem of using the party and national leaders as themes of literary and artistic creations is discussed at length by Comrade Bo Yibo in his "Letter to Comrades Zeng Tao, Zhu Muzhi and Zhou Yang", and by Comrade Li Weiha in his article "On the Problem of Writing about Revolutionary Leaders". Toeing the line of the Third Plenum of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, they stress the need to seek truth from facts no matter whether one writes about the past or the present, and urge all men of letters and artists to stop focusing propaganda on individuals. Comrade Bo Yibo says many senior comrades who had survived abuses and persecutions have never encouraged people to write colorful stories about the hardships and struggles which they themselves and their children had experienced. "I think we should sing the praises of the party and the masses, but not any individuals. This is a Marxist-Leninist principle." We cannot but feel touched by the magnanimity and dignity of the older generation of communists who always place the masses and the party in the most honored position and never claim credit for themselves as individuals.

Second, reinstating, upholding and perfecting the program to let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. The double-hundred program, a long range basic principle for the development of the socialist scientific and cultural undertakings, was inaugurated by the party in 1956. But we paid a heavy price and experienced a lot of turmoil from its inception to its allout implementation. Going over the history of the past 20 years, we are convinced more than ever of the validity of the program and the ability and courage of the party to rectify the mistakes it made in guiding the literary and art work. This is exactly the policy which the party and the government have reinstated and upheld since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, and there are examples of how the party and national leaders handle the problems in this particular area. For instance, "Jiaru Woshi Zhende", a dramatic script, and "Kulian", a movie, are works with erroneous leanings. It is clear that the erroneous and excessive political criticisms practiced in the late 1950's and early 1960's, not to mention the years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," would not teach the authors the lesson they need, and might make them and other related comrades, or even the literary and art circles the victims of disastrous consequences. So, instead of repeating the mistakes of the past, the party invoked the rules of the double-hundred program and discussed the matter through literary reviews, comradely criticism and self-criticism which led to exchange of views on equal footing between the party's leading comrade, the authors and the related comrades. In his "Speech at the Forum on Dramatic Scripts" and "Uphold the Law of One Dividing into Two, Look Further Ahead from a Higher

Level". Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out quite candidly the achievements and drawbacks of the literary and art work. He urged the literary and art workers to seek now achievements and rectify their relationship with the undertakings of the whole people as he gave a Marxist analysis of certain phenomena, authors and works in literature and art. His friendly and persuasive approach broadens the horizon of his readers and makes his suggestions much easier to accept. The party and government leaders of many departments and localities are committed to apply this approach to resolve the problems confronting literature and art. Comrade Deng Xiaoping points out that the leaders ought to exchange views with the literary and art workers on equal footing, do away with the bureaucratic practices, and do not let administrative decrees enter the arena of literary and artistic creations and critique. Comrade Hu Qiaomu says that the essence of the double-hundred program rests on democratic discussions of academic matters and free competition in literature and art. It depends on criticism and self criticism to develop what is correct and progressive; rectify what is erroneous and backward; and replace falsehood, malice and ugliness with truthfulness, kindness and beauty in order to ensure healthy development of the scientific and cultural undertakings. He also points out that there is no justification to claim that the double-hundred program is the only program of the party for its ideological work. "This program calls for nothing more than the method of democratic discussion and free competition, and does not attempt to prescribe the content of the scientific and cultural undertakings." This clarifies the exact relationship between the double-hundred program and all the work of the party and the state, leaving no room for misunderstandings but making available the method for its effective implementation. The double-hundred program, which trusts and relies on the masses, respects and brings into full play the creativity of the literary and art workers, and helps them shake off various spiritual hangups (including hangups due to the "leftist" ideology as well as erroneous concepts rooted in the old system and other-conceptual factors). As attested by facts, the party's renewed efforts to reinstate, uphold and perfect the program have produced positive and noticeable results.

Third, evolving a theory for the construction of socialist new people. Although the emergence of new personalities in literature and art and in the course of history is nothing new, it is a great contribution by the party in its endeavor to evolve a theory for the construction of socialist new people in the realm of literature and art from the height of the socialist spiritual civilization which covers the realities of the socialist modernization and the socialist literature and art. Some comrades love to quote Gorky who said that literature is a study of people. That is true. But the communists expect literature and art to reflect all phases of social life and apply the rich and colorful artistic skills to the construction of socialist new people. The issue of new people was first raised by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the Fourth National Congress of Literary and Art Workers, and later he said in "The Current Situation and Tasks" that "the socialist new people are those who strive for the interests of the people, defend the honor of the socialist fatherland, and dedicate themselves to its future." In his article "Problems at the Present Ideological Front", Comrade Hu Qiaomu expounded on the

relationship between rearing socialist new people and the need to make literature and art working for the people and socialism. The section of the political report of the Twelfth CPC Congress on the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization calls for more and more people to become workers with lofty ideals, moral character, good education, and the habit to observe discipline. It also points out that "our production construction calls for not only more and better material products, but also generation after generation of socialist new people." The socialist literature and art, no doubt, will play an important role in this endeavor, a role which they could play in such a way that no other ideological vehicle could match. The theory of constructing socialist new people in literature and art, once enriched and expanded in practice by the masses of the literary and art workers, would be an inestimable contribution to the development of the socialist literature and art in China.

This collection of 20 articles is not meant to cover all the writings on literature and art by the party and national leaders. For instance, Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at 1942 Yenan Forum on Literature and Art, which deserves to be called a classical document of Chinese interpretation of the Marxist theory of literature and art, is not included because it does not fit the layout of this book. There are also regrettable omissions in the book. For instance, Comrade Mao Zedong's article "On Lu Xun" written in 1937 is an enlightening analysis of Lu Xun's social and literary activities. It was reprinted in September, 1981. This should be included when the book runs into a second edition. In spite of all these, the book still provides vital reference materials on the theory and policy of the Chinese socialist literature and art. The writings since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee which bring together the realities of literature and art of the last four years in the light of the positive and negative experience of the past several decades are especially illustrative of the efforts of the party to uphold and develop the Marxist view of literature and art. As Comrade Hu Yaobang said at the Forum on Dramatic Scripts, "The 1980's mark the beginning of the drive for the Four Modernizations and set in motion the advance toward a new height by the literary and art circles." If we advance along the road charted by the Twelfth CPC Congress toward a new height, we are sure a book like this compiled 20 years later will show even more vividly the grandeur of the Chinese socialist literature and art and the signal role played by the Chinese Communists.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

INTERVIEWS IN BEIJING ON HONG KONG QUESTION

Hong Kong CHENG MIN [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 63, Jan 83 pp 16-17

[Article by Chang Chuan [1603 1557]: The Hong Kong Problem At the Great Hall of People"]

[Text] Recently, the leaders of the left wing newspapers in Hong Kong participated in a forum for propaganda work in Beijing. Some of them were the representatives of the People's Congress or members of the Political Consultative Conference. After the general meeting, they held group meetings.

During this period, the writer contacted the friends of these busy persons in Beijing (among them, some were also my friends), and talked with them about the matter of Hong Kong.

The Propaganda Offensive Has Been Completed

"Those representatives and members of the committee must have talked about the problem of Hong Kong in 1997 at the Great Hall of People, I suppose?" This was the guess of the writer.

"No. It was really surprising. I heard that during the group meeting of the People's Congress, none of the representatives from Hong Kong and Macau mentioned anything about the future problem of Hong Kong. Shi Hui spoke of the Constitution at the Forum: 'Before the General Meeting was held, the masses of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macau as well as overseas Chinese were keeping an eye on this great law.' After this statement, there should have continued to be a discussion of the problem of the special administrative area which deals with item No 31 in the Constitution; but Shi Hui did not continue to discuss this, she changed the subject."

"It is rather strange that Hong Kong people do not talk about the matter of Hong Kong. Is it a reflection and indication that the previous propaganda offensive of the Chinese Communists has already been completed?"

"What propaganda offensive?" asked the friend.

"The propaganda concerning the sovereignty of the entire area of Hong Kong and Kowloon. In those days, the propaganda media in Hong Kong, especially in the left wing newspapers, were very excited about this subject."

"Some people also talked about this problem in the group meeting of the People's Congress."

"Didn't you say that nobody from Hong Kong ever mentioned the matter of Hong Kong?"

"Those about whom I am speaking are not from Hong Kong. They are the representatives from other areas."

"Are there any people who oppose Mrs M. Thatcher's view of the Three Treaties?"

"Yes, Moreover, they spoke impassionedly. They considered that there should be no room for negotiation for the sovereignty of Hong Kong. That is to say, they would not make a concession."

"You are right. The sovereignty positively belongs to China' and there is nothing to talk about." In regard to this problem, my friend and I have identical views.

"The interesting thing is that someone reported that in the border areas some people have never even heard the name of Hong Kong."

It reminds me a story told by an artist friend. Not too long ago, there was a friend who was travelling in the Northwest for the purpose of painting from nature; and he found out that some local residents thought that the present Chairman of the Chinese Communists was still Hua Guo-Feng. This is the same as those residents in the border areas who do not know that China possesses Hong Kong."

"Yes. Therefore some representatives of the People's Congress and members of the Political Consultative Conference proposed that the history of the seizure of Hong Kong by the British should be publicized. Some one also suggested that books and periodicals be quickly compiled and printed, explaining clearly about the Opium War and the Three Treaties, in order to let all the people throughout the country and overseas know about them."

The First Battle Won

I believe, however, that the Chinese Communists will not vigorously do this kind of propaganda offensive again. Another friend told me that the reduction of Chinese Communists propaganda possibly means that the problem of sovereignty may already have been solved during the dialogue between China and Britain; and he believed that Britain would no longer insist on the view or argument of the Three Treaties, and that the Chinese Communists have won the first diplomatic battle. He said that in future formal negotiation between China and Britain there will be no need to engage in a battle of words in regard to the problem of sovereignty of Hong Kong.

This friend also said that Beijing authorities strongly objected to the information which was passed on in Hong Kong by a couple of leading public figures from Hong Kong, after they visited the high officials in Beijing. This was because what they quoted from the speech which had been made by the high

ranking cadres in regard to the future of Hong Kong was different, too exaggerated, even fabricated, and mistaken in reasoning. A well-known figure in industrial and commercial circles delivered a speech at a public occasion; when he talked about the 'Three High Policy' of the Hong Kong government, namely, the policy of high real estate cost, high rents, and high taxes, he eventually changed from these to: High property cost, high inflation, and high welfare. Although it is a minor problem, yet Beijing and the cadres concerned with overseas Chinese affairs also noticed it. Some people said sarcastically: "If the Hong Kong government carries out the policy of high welfare, wouldn't it be fortunate for our fellow country men in Hong Kong? In comparison, how can the superiority of our socialism be shown to be outstanding?"

The writer has heard that certain persons, who returned to Hong Kong after they visited the officials in Beijing, said that the people in Hong Kong after 1997 still be able to gamble on horse racing, to go to night clubs, and to dance the Disco as usual. Many people in Hong Kong feel that this remark is unfair. Do people in general in Hong Kong have these demands? Aren't their first demands democracy, freedom, and a good life?

The 20 Characters Policy (Guiding Principles)

The writer, after a period of study from various aspects, understands that some big shots in Beijing, in regard to the problem of Hong Kong, hold a view of 'suffering a minor loss, but gaining a big advantage from it.' 'To suffer a minor loss and to gain a big advantage' originally was one of the fallacious views of Liu Shao-qi which was cooked up during the Cultural Revolution. Now it is applied to the policy for Hong Kong. It means that in recovering Hong Kong we will suffer a minor loss, but in the end we will gain much more profit or advantage politically and economically from it.

The writer doubts we will be able to gain much advantage after recovering Hong Kong. However, a journalist who had participated in the forum for propaganda work said: "Having the Policy of 20 Characters, will guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity."

Hong Kong People or Members of the Party to Rule Hong Kong?

What is the 'Policy of 20 Character's? Originally, the Beijing Overseas Affairs Organization transmitted a 16 characters policy to the left wing newspapers in Hong Kong: "Recovering Sovereignty, Establishing a Special Area, Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong, and Maintaining Prosperity." Now it has added 4 more characters: "The System Unchanged," thus, it becomes a policy of 20 characters: "Recovering sovereignty, System Unchanged, Establishing a Special Area, Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong, and Maintaining Prosperity."

The writer has asked several friends in the press circles: "Is there a need of leadership for the so-called 'Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong?' Will Hong Kong be led by the Chinese Communists?" Their answers were all

positive. They said: "How can anyone imagine that 'Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong' is equal to 'Hong Kong People Self-Governing'? If Hong Kong is not completely autonomous, of course, it should accept the leadership of the Chinese Communists. 'Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong' can also be said to be 'the Members of the Party Ruling Hong Kong'.

The writer agrees with their views. I only wish that the Chinese Communists will make a good showing and consolidate their own Party well. In that case, the Hong Kong people would not be afraid of being ruled by the members of the Party.

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